The State of the Region

Demographic and Economic Trends in the Northeast and Midwest

1992 Edition

Rhode Island
Vermont
Total
881.2
Mid-Atlantic
Delaware 346.4 84.7
Maryland 2,177.2 159.3 131.9 623.0
New Jersey 3,66 148.4 240.0 988.7
New York 8,208.7 314 777.0 2,395.8
Pennsylvania 5,177. 228.7 1,181.7 300.2 1,450.4
Total 19,575. 870.9 4,352.9 1,480.8 5,542.6
Midwest
Illinois 5,265.3 218.2 307.7 1,258.1 375.5
Indiana 2,523.5 8.1 119.3 635.0 132.0 600.0 122.8
1,224.1 2.0 44.9 235.8 55.9 308.0 69.3
3,949.2 9.3 140.0 940.2
2,126.4 8.2 79.3 398.3
4,895.8 17.6
2,280.3 2.3
22,264

Matt Kane

Northeast-Midwest Institute
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The State of the Region

Demographic and Economic Trends in the Northeast and Midwest

1992 Edition

Matt Kane
Northeast-Midwest Institute

with

Linda Aguilar *and* William A. Testa
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

1992

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Washington, D.C. 20003

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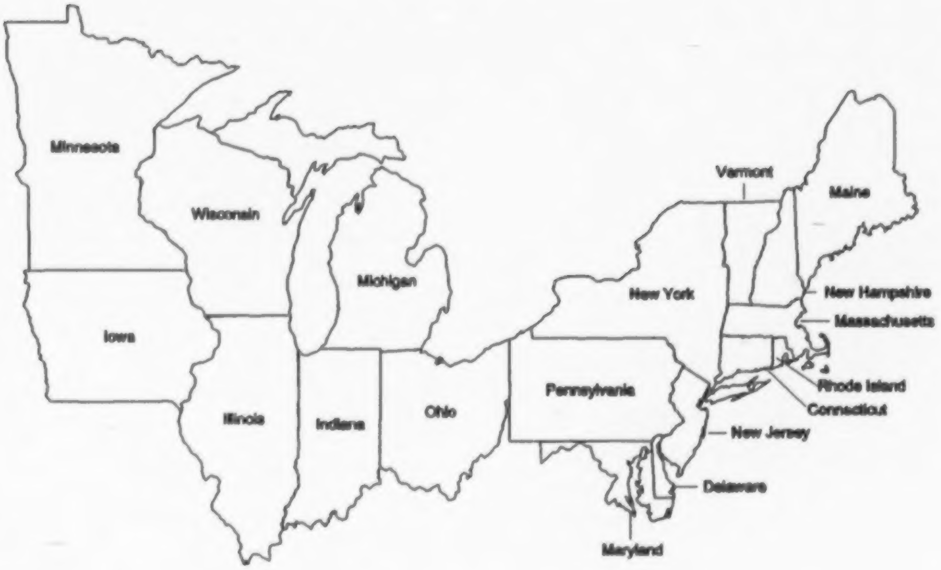
The Northeast-Midwest Region


Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Pennsylvania
New York
Vermont
Maine
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland

The Northeast-Midwest Region

The Northeast-Midwest region encompasses a diverse collection of 18 states stretching from as far south as Birdtown, Maryland, as far north as Madawaska, Maine, and as far west as Harwarden, Iowa. The region holds more than 105 million residents, about 50 million workers and 2.6 million businesses. Its states include communities of all types and people from all age, income and ethnic groups. It is home base for some of the world's largest corporations and the only home for many one-person companies.

A variety of economic and demographic trends have shaped the Northeast and Midwest in the last decade but several stand out as common and important throughout the region. For example, manufacturing declined in importance there during the 1980s, although it continues to play a more significant role inside the region than outside it. Both employment and population increased more slowly in the Northeast and Midwest than in the South and West, and most states in the region still had above-average shares of older residents at the end of the period. The Northeast-Midwest region ranked ahead of the South and West for the percentage of its population with high school degrees and lower in its rate of poverty. Moreover, the government sector accounted for below-average shares of the economy in all but a few northeastern and midwestern states.

In terms of manufacturing, the Northeast-Midwest region came to account for less than half of the nation's manufacturing output and employment for the first time ever during the 1980s. The region lost 1.6 million manufacturing jobs from 1980 to 1990 while the South and West gained 370,000 such positions. Manufacturing output from the Northeast and Midwest grew over the period but more slowly than in the South and West. Consequently the share of all U.S. manufactured goods coming from the region dropped from about 55 percent to below 50 percent. Manufacturing output grew in the Northeast and Midwest even as employment declined because increases in productivity and shifts in the types of goods made allowed fewer workers to produce more.

Despite this drop in employment and slower growth in output, the Northeast-Midwest region depended more on manufacturing than the South and West at the start of the 1990s. In the Northeast and Midwest, more than one of every five dollars in total goods and service production flowed directly from manufacturing, compared to only about one in every six dollars for the South and West. Manufacturing also accounted for a higher share of total employment in northeastern and midwestern states than southern and western states. Within the region, New England stood out for its dependence on durable goods production; the Mid-Atlantic states relied more on nondurable goods producers, especially chemical, pharmaceutical and printing firms; and the Midwest exceeded the nation for the share of its economy tied to both durable and nondurable manufacturing.

The Northeast and Midwest also trailed the South and West for growth in total employment and population over the last decade. Nonfarm payroll employment in the region increased by about 15 percent, compared to about 27 percent in southern and western states. For population, the number of northeastern and midwestern residents grew by 2.8 million persons from 1980 to 1990, for an increase of less than 3 percent. In the South and West, the population expanded almost 16 percent during the same period. Nevertheless, the Northeast and Midwest remains the more densely populated region by far.

Residents of the Northeast and Midwest were better educated than those of the South and West in the late 1980s. Almost four in five adults in the region had completed high school compared to about three in four in the southern and western states. The percentage of residents with high school and college educations jumped significantly in the Northeast and Midwest, and in the rest of the nation as well, during the 1980s. In terms of higher education, about one in five adults in both the Northeast-Midwest region and the South and West had four years of college.

The Northeast-Midwest region also stands out for its low incidence of poverty, as measured by the federal government. No northeastern or midwestern state had a poverty rate that exceeded the national average, according to the 1990 census. New England, the Mid-Atlantic states, and the Midwest all had below-average poverty rates at the time of the 1980 census as well. The federal government uses nationwide averages to determine its official poverty line, thus ignoring regional differences in costs of living. A true measure of poverty would draw the line at a higher income level in areas with higher costs and at a lower income level in areas with lower costs in order to reflect the different amounts needed to make people equally well off in both locations.

To some extent, the region's low rates of poverty reflect its relatively high costs of living.[1] In fact, while the Northeast and Midwest accounted for about one-third of all persons below the U.S. poverty line at the end of the 1980s, it accounted for almost half of the persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. AFDC is a government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Compared to the South and West, the Northeast-Midwest region had a smaller share of its output and employment tied to the government sector, in part because the federal government has concentrated its offices, bases, and personnel more in the South and West. Per-capita federal spending in 12 of the 18 northeastern and midwestern states ranked below the national level in fiscal 1991. The region received less than its share of procurement dollars, as well as salaries and wages. Nevertheless, the federal government played an important role in the regional economy through its grants to state and local governments, and the payments made to individuals on Social Security and other entitlement programs.

In the coming years, the Northeast-Midwest region will face many challenges and opportunities. Its economic health will be affected profoundly by a host of national and world economic circumstances, including the value of the dollar, U.S. interest rates, international trade laws, technological change, and rates of growth in income. Some parts of the region will be hurt by restructuring and retrenchment among automakers, defense contractors, and the finance industry. Others will benefit from expanding sectors such as biotechnology, health care, and environmental clean-up. Northeastern and midwestern manufacturers will struggle with a slow recovery from the national recession of the early 1990s. The regional population will continue to grow more slowly than that of the South and West. All told, however, the Northeast-Midwest region will enjoy modest economic growth through the 1990s because of its strengths--a diverse manufacturing base, an educated work force, a tradition of innovation, abundant natural resources, and the potential for expansion among its service-producing firms.

---

[1] For information on state-by-state variations in costs of living, see Nelson, F. Howard, "An Interstate Cost-of-Living Index," *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, Spring 1991, pp. 103-111; and Walter G. McMahon, *Geographical Cost of Living Differences: An Update*, MacArthur/Spencer Series 7 (Normal, Illinois: Center for the Study of Educational Finance, 1988).

A Report on the Region

The pages that follow present information about economic and demographic trends in the Northeast-Midwest region, its subregions, and its states. The Northeast-Midwest Institute and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago have produced this report to help policy makers and others identify the general traits and specific strengths that will affect the region in the years to come. The text, graphics, and tables offer a variety of facts and allow for comparisons between the circumstances in the region and those in the nation. The report focuses on both the current situation and changes that occurred during the 1980s. Information is organized by subregion and state.

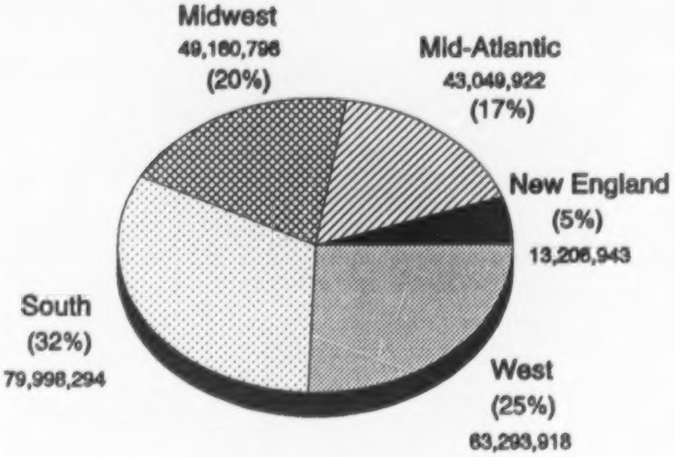
The report draws almost exclusively on data from the federal government. The report presents the most current data available at the time of publication. In general, for information about trends over time, data from the recession year of 1990 are compared to data from the recession year of 1980; levels from the peak year of 1989 are contrasted to levels from the peak year 1979. As a rule, national levels were derived from data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rankings for states exclude the District of Columbia. For changes in dollar values from year to year, amounts are adjusted for inflation using the federal government's Consumer Price Index to eliminate distortions. All data sources are listed in the bibliography.

The *State of the Region* includes the most timely and accurate economic and demographic data available for assessing state and regional circumstances. All data sets, including the ones presented in this report, have limitations. In some cases, the text draws attention to the limits of specific data in order to alert readers to potential problems. Even with the data limitations, however, this report provides a meaningful portrait of the Northeast-Midwest region.

People and Places

- The population of the Northeast-Midwest region reached 105,417,661 in 1990, up 2,799,070 from the 1980 level. The regional population grew 2.7 percent from 1980 to 1990, while the population of the South and West increased 15.6 percent.

U.S. Population by Region, 1990



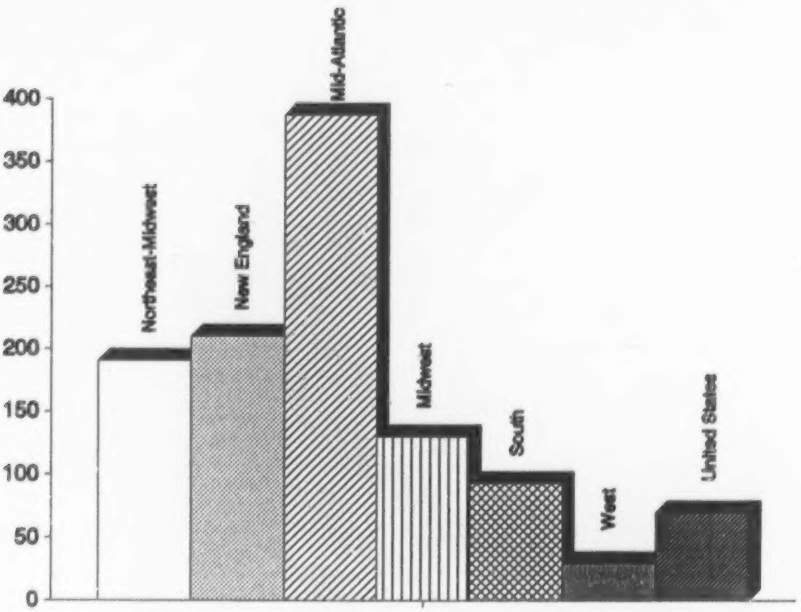
- The Northeast-Midwest region's share of the U.S. population declined to 42.4 percent in 1990 from 45.3 percent in 1980--even as the number of residents increased--because the population of the South and West rose faster.

- The region held 42.4 percent of the U.S. population on 15.6 percent of the nation's land, for an average density of 190.6 persons per square mile in 1990. The population densities of the South and West stood at 93.1 and 29.8 persons per square mile, respectively. The Northeast and Midwest include the nine most densely populated states in the nation.

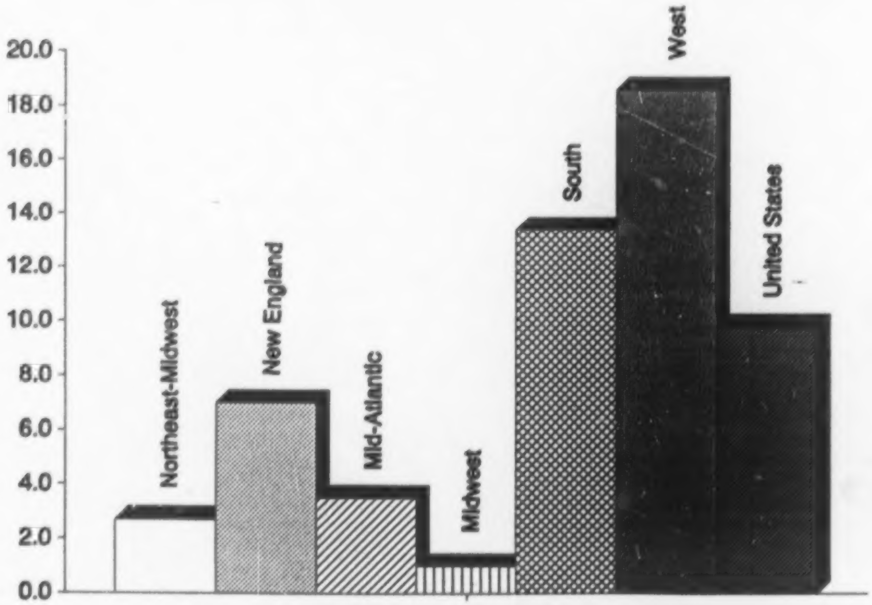
- Of the total 1990 Northeast-Midwest population, persons 65 years of age and older accounted for 13.2 percent, 18- to 64-year-olds accounted for 62.1 percent, and persons under 18 for 24.7. By contrast 12.1 percent of the population in the South and West was 65 years and older, 61.7 percent fell within the ages of 18 to 64, and 26.2 percent was under 18.

- The Northeast-Midwest region would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in non-white residents. The number of whites dropped 562,304 while the number of African- and Asian-Americans rose 1,331,910 and 1,107,825, respectively. Nevertheless, the region--at 84.0 percent white, 11.3 percent African-American, and 2.0 percent Asian-American--remained less racially diverse than the South and West at 77.5 percent white, 12.6 percent African-American, and 3.6 percent Asian-American. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 5.1 percent of the Northeast-Midwest population and 11.8 percent of the population in the South and West in 1990.

Persons per Square Mile by Region, 1990



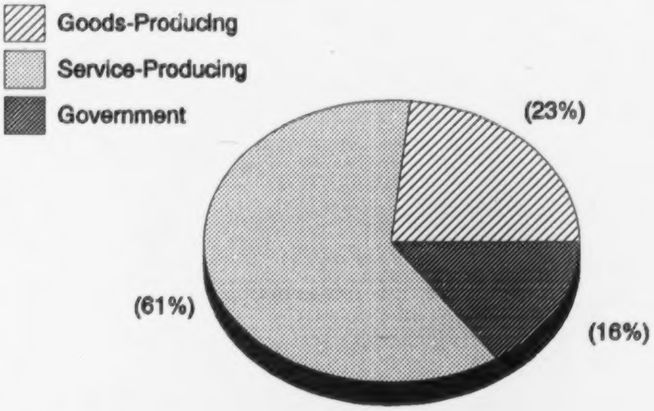
Percent Increase in Population by Region, 1980 to 1990



Workers and Jobs

- The civilian labor force of the Northeast-Midwest region reached approximately 53.9 million in 1990, up 9.9 percent from 1980, compared to a 22.4 percent increase for the South and West. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the region grew from 63.9 percent in 1980 to 66.6 percent in 1990. The 1990 rate for the South and West was 66.2 percent.

Northeast-Midwest Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



Goods-Producing = Mining, Construction and Manufacturing
Services-Producing = Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Services

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 14.6 percent in the Northeast-Midwest region from 1980 to 1990. The services industry grew 48.1 percent to 12.7 million jobs in 1990, replacing manufacturing as the region's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the Northeast-Midwest region's second largest employer in 1990 with 11.2 million jobs, up 21.3 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 9.1 million, despite a decline of 1.6 million, or 14.8 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the South and West experienced employment increases of 26.8 percent for all industries, 64.9 percent for the services industry, 31.8 percent for wholesale and retail trade, and 3.8 percent for manufacturing.

- Compared to the South and West, the Northeast-Midwest region in 1990 had larger shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; and the services industry. The region had smaller shares than the South and West employed in mining; construction; transportation, communications and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and government.

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that the Northeast-Midwest region had greater shares of its work force than the South and West employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. The region had smaller shares employed in precision production, craft and repair positions, and farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The Northeast-Midwest region had about the same fraction of workers as the South and West employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in service occupations.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in the Northeast-Midwest region stood at 3.0 million, or 5.5 percent of the labor force, the same as the unemployment rate for the South and West. That year 42.8 percent of the region's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 11.1 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of the Northeast-Midwest population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 67.6 percent in 1980 to 78.5 percent 1989, compared to a rise from 65.6 percent to 75.6 percent in the South and West during those years. The share of the same population with four or more years of college rose from 16.2 percent in 1980 to 21.1 percent in the Northeast-Midwest region in 1989, while increasing from 16.3 percent to 21.1 percent in the South and West.

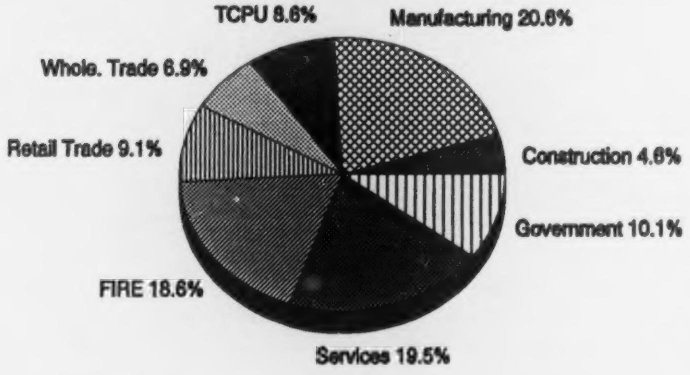
Goods and Services

- Labor and property in the 18 northeastern and midwestern states produced $2.294 trillion in goods and services in 1989, as measured by federal estimates of gross state product. The Northeast-Midwest region accounted for 44.4 percent of all production in the United States in 1989 while containing 42.4 percent of the population.

- Compared to the South and West, the Northeast-Midwest region derived more of its 1989 output from manufacturing; the services industry; finance, insurance and real estate; and wholesale trade. The region derived less from government; retail trade; transportation, communications and public utilities; construction; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and mining.

- In inflation-adjusted terms, the combined gross state product of the Northeast-Midwest region grew an estimated 29 percent from 1979 to 1989, while the output of the South and West expanded 34 percent. The Northeast-Midwest region experienced faster growth than the South and West in gross state product by industry for three of ten major categories: finance, insurance and real estate at 33 percent versus 29 percent; construction at 22 percent compared to a drop of 2 percent; and mining at 12 percent compared to a drop of 12 percent. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Share of Gross State Product by Industry for the Northeast and Midwest, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- The estimated value of manufacturing output in the northeastern and midwestern states, as measured by gross state product data, rose 18 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while increasing 45 percent in the South and West. These estimates overstate manufacturing growth for all areas and the nation as a whole because of problems with the adjustments made in order to account for inflation during the 1980s.

- The region's share of all U.S. manufacturing production fell from 54.9 percent in 1979 to 49.0 percent in 1989, based on inflation-adjusted market values. Its share of motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing also fell, from 77.6 percent to 67.1 percent.

- The Northeast-Midwest region had 2,613,312 business establishments in 1989, up 594,102 or 29.4 percent from 1979. The total in the South and West rose 38.9 percent during the same period. A breakdown by industry shows the largest percentage increase for the region came from agricultural services, forestry and fishing, up 71.4 percent to 32,550 establishments. The largest increase in number came from the services industry, up 276,121 to 844,162. The number of manufacturing establishments in the Northeast and Midwest rose 5.4 percent to 169,892, but the region's share of the U.S. total fell from 50.3 percent in 1979 to 46.8 percent in 1989 because of faster growth in the South and West.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from the Northeast-Midwest region in 1987 is estimated at $89.83 billion, or 46.4 percent of the U.S. total, up from 45.9 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the region from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other regions.

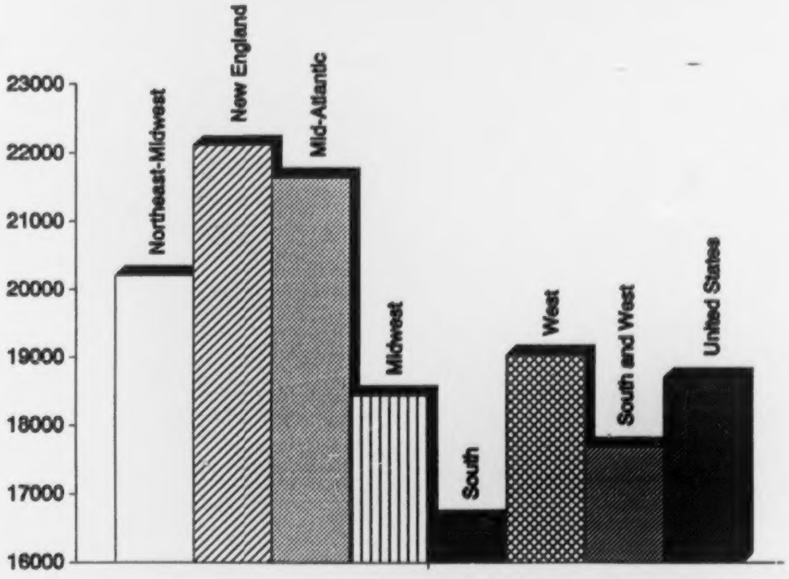
Wages and Income

- In 1990 the per-capita personal income of $20,206 in the Northeast-Midwest region was 14.3 percent higher than the South and West level of $17,684. Personal income per person in the region grew an inflation-adjusted 23.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.9 percent for the South and West.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than per-capita personal income from all earnings. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee in the Northeast-Midwest rose 6.3 percent to $25,123 across all industries, compared to 1.4 percent to $22,433 for the South and West. Regional growth stemmed entirely from increases in the Northeast, with inflation-adjusted wages per worker falling in the Midwest during this period. With inflation factored out, annual wages in the Northeast-Midwest declined for mining, down 2.5 percent; construction, down 1.4 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 3.1 percent; and retail trade, down 3.4 percent. For each of these sectors, the Northeast had steady or rising wages per employee; however, declines in the Midwest brought the levels down for the region.

- The poverty rate for the Northeast-Midwest region stood at 11.0 percent, compared to 14.6 percent for the South and West, according to the 1990 census. The number of persons in the region with incomes below the national poverty line totaled approximately 11.3 million, accounting for 35.7 percent of the nation's poor. The same year, the Northeast-Midwest region accounted for 46.4 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Per-Capita Personal Income Levels by Region, 1990



Federal Expenditures

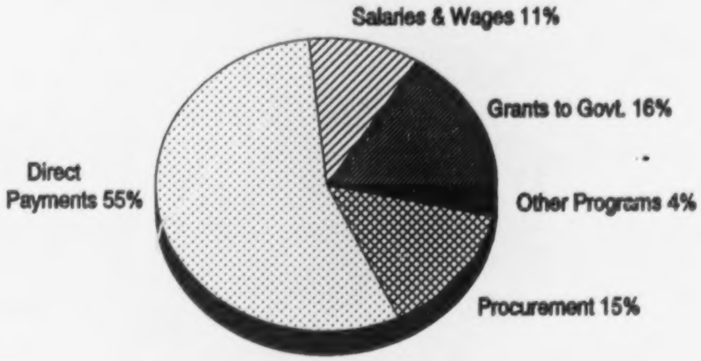
- The Northeast-Midwest region received $4,036 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, compared to $4,229 for the South and West. Federal expenditures per capita across all 50 states amounted to $4,147. In 12 of the region's 18 states, federal spending per capita lagged behind the U.S. mark.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in the Northeast and Midwest totaled $428.45 billion. The region would have gained $11.85 billion if federal spending per person in its states had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, the Northeast-Midwest region stood at 110 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 74 percent for salaries and wages; 105 percent for direct payments to individuals; 82 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 103 percent for other programs, which include spending on research and arts grants, agricultural production stabilization programs, crop and flood insurance payments, and federal employee health insurance.

- Department of Defense expenditures in the Northeast-Midwest region amounted to $607 per person, or 70 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. The South and West received $1,055 per capita. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in the Northeast and Midwest rises from 97 percent to 104 percent of the U.S. per-capita level.

Federal Expenditures in the Northeast and Midwest by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $428.445 billion

New England

Maine
Vermont
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island

New England

New England enjoyed strong economic growth in the 1980s. Production increased at a faster pace in the area than the nation on average for all major industries except government. Jobs grew more rapidly there for construction; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and transportation, communications and public utilities. New England lagged behind the nation, however, for growth in total employment. Its population expanded more slowly than the nation's. At the end of the period, the area ranked ahead of the U.S. average for output per worker, average wage, and per-capita income, and it had a lower poverty rate.

At the start of the 1990s, New England derived above-average shares of both employment and output from three industries--services; finance, insurance and real estate; and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, however, the area lost more than one in five manufacturing jobs; that sector dropped from its standing as New England's largest employer to third. While the number of manufacturing jobs shrank, however, manufacturing output grew significantly, according to estimates from the federal government. The difference between the trends in manufacturing employment and manufacturing output relates to increases in productivity and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of the divergence also stems from the difficulties of estimating changes in output over time.

In terms of occupational make-up, New England had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. These occupations generally require higher levels of education, and New England residents had them. Data from the late 1980s show that New Englanders were more likely than other U.S. residents to have completed four years of high school or four years of college.

During the 1980s, increased demand for computers and defense-related goods drove much of the overall growth in New England. The area's diverse base of service-producing industries also gave it a boost, allowing it to capitalize on national growth trends in those sectors. But changes in circumstances ended the New England boom at the start of 1989, almost a year and a half before the nation entered its recession. Cutbacks in military spending prompted layoffs among many New England manufacturers; a shift in the computer market away from the larger, central units designed and made there also hurt.

Furthermore, the construction and real estate sectors, which had grown extremely fast during the economic expansion, contracted sharply at the start of the recession. This dropoff caused financial difficulties for area banks, which had loans out for commercial and residential real estate projects. Losses in the banking industry slowed the flow of capital to businesses, further exacerbating the downturn. Because of all these problems, New England lost about one in ten jobs from the start of its recession through early 1992.

In coming years, New England will continue to struggle with defense cutbacks, a sluggish real estate market, and consolidation within the banking industry. Gradually, however, the area will rebound. New England will benefit from growth in the U.S. economy because of its strong ties to national markets. It will gain jobs from biotechnology firms and other emerging businesses that are developing in New England because of the high-tech manufacturing base there. In addition, the area has an edge in the education and skills levels of its work force, the strength of its universities and research centers, and its traditions of innovation and entrepreneurship. All these elements will contribute to long-term growth for New England.

People and Places

- The population of New England reached 13,206,943 in 1990, up 858,450 from the 1980 level. New England's population grew 7.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, while the population of the entire United States increased 9.8 percent.

- New England's share of the U.S. population declined to 5.3 percent in 1990 from 5.5 percent in 1980 because the population of the South and West grew faster.

- New England held 5.3 percent of the U.S. population on 1.8 percent of the nation's land, for an average density of 210.3 persons per square mile in 1990. By contrast, population density of the United States was 70.3 persons per square mile.

- Of the total New England population, persons 65 years of age and older accounted for 13.4 percent, 18- to 64-year-olds accounted for 63.4 percent, and persons under 18 for 23.2 percent. By contrast, 12.6 percent of the U.S. population was 65 years and older, 61.9 percent fell within the ages of 18 to 64, and 25.6 percent was under 18. New England had a higher percentage of persons ages 18 to 64 than any other area of the country.

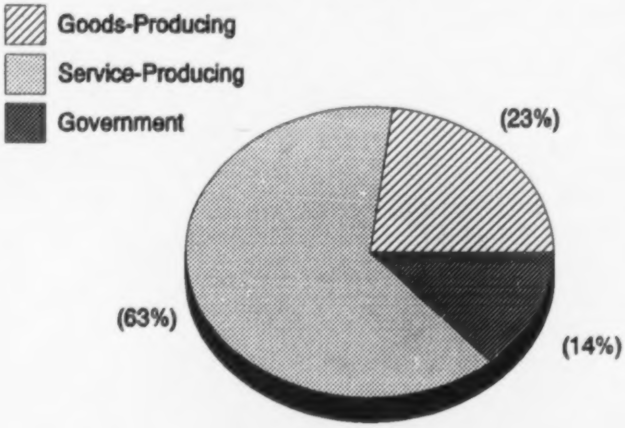
- New England was less racially diverse than any other region in 1990, with 91.1 percent of the population white, 4.8 percent African-American, and 1.8 percent Asian-American. The U.S. percentages were 80.3, 12.1, and 2.9, respectively. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 4.3 percent of the New England population and 9.0 percent of the U.S. population. Although its share of non-white residents was relatively small, New England had the fastest rates of increase of any area for growth in African-American, Asian-American, and Hispanic populations from 1980 to 1990. Relatively small increases in the number of minorities gave the area fast growth rates because of the small base of people in these groups at the start of the period.

Workers and Jobs

- The civilian labor force in New England reached approximately 7.0 million in 1990, up 0.9 million or 14.3 percent from 1980, compared to a 16.7 percent increase for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the area grew from 65.9 percent in 1980 to 69.5 percent in 1990. The 1990 U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 16.3 percent in New England from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for the all areas of the country combined. The services industry grew 50.6 percent to 1.8 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as New England's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the area's second largest employer in 1990 with 1.5 million jobs, up 27.3 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 1.2 million, despite a decline of 308,700, or 20.2 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

New England Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- Compared to the nation, New England in 1990 had larger shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; and the services industry. The area had smaller shares than the nation as a whole employed in mining; construction; transportation, communications and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and government.

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that New England had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The area had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry, and fishing jobs.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in New England stood at 399,000, or 5.7 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all areas combined. That year 38.7 percent of New England's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 11.2 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of the New England population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 70.5 percent in 1980 to 79.9 percent in 1989, compared to 66.5 percent and 76.9 percent in those years for the nation. The share of the same population with four or more years of college rose from 19.2 percent in 1980 to 26.0 percent in 1989, compared to 16.2 percent and 21.1 percent for the nation.

Goods and Services

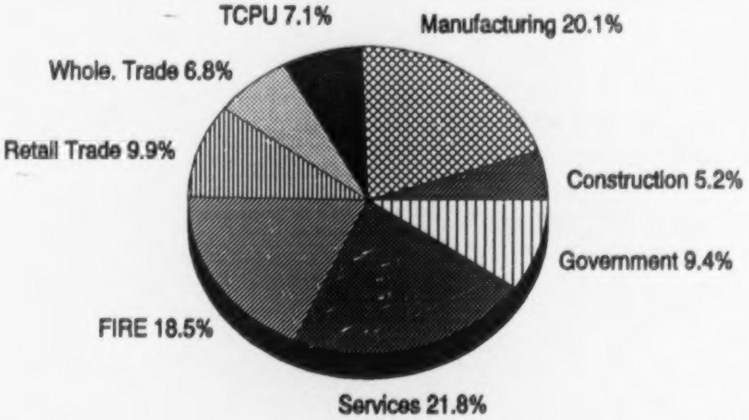
- Labor and property in New England produced $311.94 billion in goods and services in 1989, as measured by estimates of gross state product. The area accounted for 6.0 percent of all U.S. production that year.

- Compared to the nation, New England derived more of its 1989 output from the services industry; manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; retail trade; wholesale trade; and construction. The area derived less from government; transportation, communications and utilities; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and mining.

- The combined gross state product of the New England states grew faster than output from all areas in the 1980s. The value of goods and services produced in the area rose an estimated 54 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while output for the entire United States increased 31 percent. New England's growth in gross state product by industry outpaced U.S. levels for all major categories except government. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- The estimated value of manufacturing output in New England increased 47 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while rising 30 percent for the nation. The jump in the area's manufacturing output stemmed mostly from increases in durable-goods production--up 62 percent in New England compared to 35 percent nationally. It registered strong gains in the category that includes computers and in electric and electronic goods. However, these estimates overstate growth in manufacturing generally and durable-goods output specifically for all areas and the nation as a whole because of problems with the adjustments made in order to account for inflation during the 1980s. Nondurable goods manufacturing grew more slowly in New England--up 14 percent--than in the nation--up 24 percent. In 1989, manufacturing accounted for just over one-fifth of New England's output.

New England Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- New England had 375,011 business establishments in 1989, up 112,079 or 42.6 percent from 1979. Nationwide the number rose 34.7 percent.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from New England in 1987 is estimated at $14.32 billion, or 7.4 percent of the U.S. total, up from 7.0 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the area from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other areas.

Wages and Income

- New England's per-capita personal income of $22,111 from all sources in 1990 was 18.3 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the area grew an inflation-adjusted 32.2 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to a rise of 18.8 percent for the nation, 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area, and 15.6 percent for the Midwest.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per New England employee grew an inflation-adjusted 19.1 percent to $25,858 on average across all industries, compared to 3.5 percent to $23,602 for the nation. Inflation-adjusted wages in the area declined in mining, down 15.4 percent, and the federal government, down 0.2 percent. New England's highest-wage industries in 1990 were wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and mining.

- New England had approximately 1.1 million persons with incomes below the U.S. poverty line and a poverty rate of 8.4 percent, compared to 13.1 percent for the nation, according to the 1990 census. The area accounted for 3.4 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. That same year, it accounted for 4.5 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

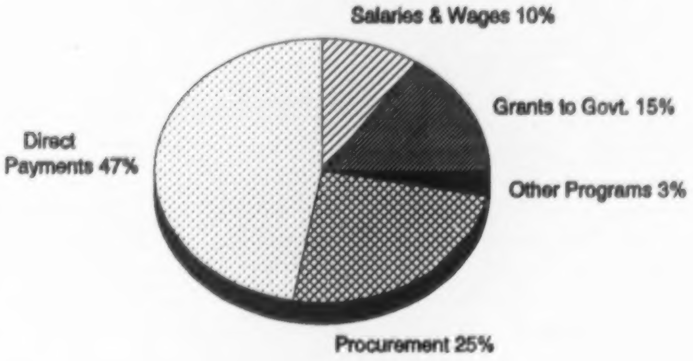
- Taken together, the six New England states received $4,843 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 117 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the area received 118 percent of the 50-state per-capita total.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in New England totaled $63.92 billion. The area would have lost $9.18 billion if its federal spending per person had equalled the national per-capita level.

- When amounts per person for fiscal 1991 federal spending by category in New England are compared to those nationwide, the following patterns emerge: New England stood at 128 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 80 percent for salaries and wages; 107 percent for direct payments to individuals; 167 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 108 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in New England amounted to $1,282 per person, or 148 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in New England falls from 117 percent to 109 percent of the U.S. per-capita level.

Federal Expenditures in New England by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $63.918 billion

Connecticut

Connecticut experienced much faster gains in production but slower growth in employment than the nation on average in the 1980s. The state enjoyed strong increases in output from construction and most service-producing industries, as well as a more modest expansion of manufacturing output. Job creation lagged during the period, largely because manufacturing employment dropped dramatically. Increased productivity allows fewer workers to produce more and explains why trends in employment and output for manufacturing, or the economy as a whole, may differ. Some of the divergence, however, probably stems from the difficulty of estimating changes in output over time.

At the start of the 1990s, Connecticut ranked ahead of the country for output per worker, average wage and income levels, labor-force participation rates, and its low number of business failures. The state lagged behind the nation and New England for population growth.

Connecticut derived greater shares of its output than the nation as a whole from the finance, insurance and real estate industry; wholesale trade; the services industry; retail trade; and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, Connecticut lost more than one in five jobs in manufacturing, which dropped from its standing as the state's largest employer to third. Above-average shares of the state's workers were managers and professionals, and held precision production, craft and repair jobs. Connecticut also ranked ahead of the nation for the level of educational attainment its residents had achieved.

As the state emerges from the economic downturn of the early 1990s, it will face a number of challenges and opportunities. Cutbacks in military spending will affect the state's manufacturing base adversely. Restructuring in the finance, insurance and real estate sector has hurt the state and will continue to cause problems for some time. Nevertheless, Connecticut's productive, educated, and skilled work force and its high-tech industries lay a strong base for growth in the future. In the near term, the state will benefit some from a national economic recovery.

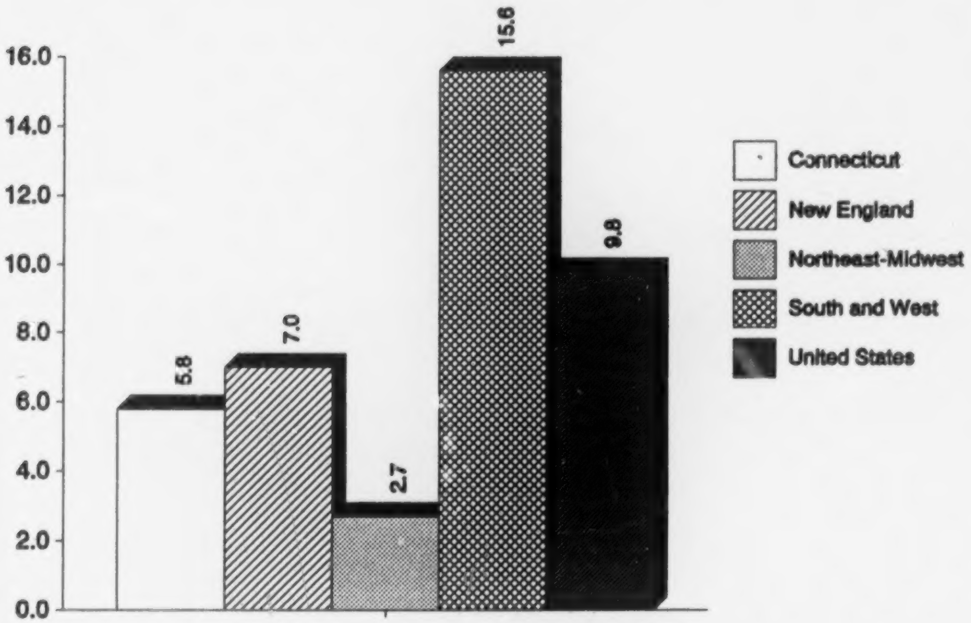
People and Places

- Connecticut's population reached 3,287,116 in 1990, up 179,540 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 27th for number of residents, accounting for 1.3 percent of the U.S. population.

- Connecticut ranked 26th among states for its population growth rate of 5.8 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- Connecticut was the fourth most densely populated state in 1990 with 678.4 persons per square mile. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Connecticut, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Connecticut was 34.4 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had above-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking eighth) and 65 and older (14th). It had a below-average share of younger persons (47th).

- Connecticut was 87.0 percent white, 8.3 percent African-American, and 1.5 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 6.5 percent of the state's population.

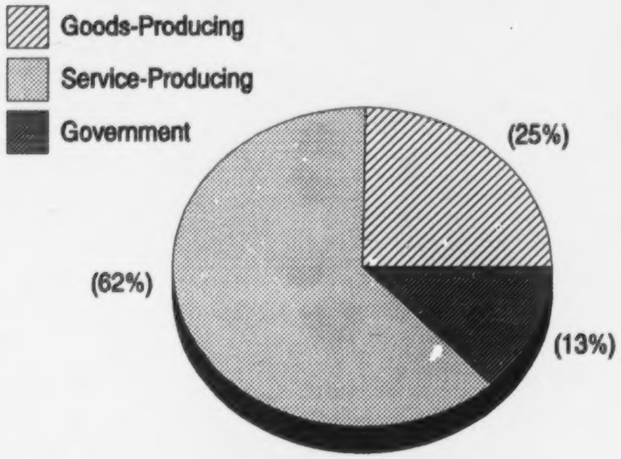
Workers and Jobs

- Connecticut's civilian labor force reached approximately 1.8 million in 1990, up 11.7 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 67.6 percent in 1980 to 71.2 percent in 1990, placing Connecticut fifth among states. In 1990 the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 15.0 percent in Connecticut from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 51.3 percent to 432,400 jobs, replacing manufacturing as Connecticut's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 365,600 jobs, up 22.3 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at

342,200 despite a decline of 98,600, or 22.4 percent, over the period. The nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions during this period.

Connecticut Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Connecticut ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in finance, insurance and real estate (second); manufacturing (12th); and the services industry (14th). These three industries accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation. The state ranked among the lowest ten for employment shares in government (49th); mining (45th); wholesale and retail trade (43rd); and transportation, communications and public utilities (41st).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Connecticut had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. Its share of workers in technical, sales and administrative-support occupations was near the national share.

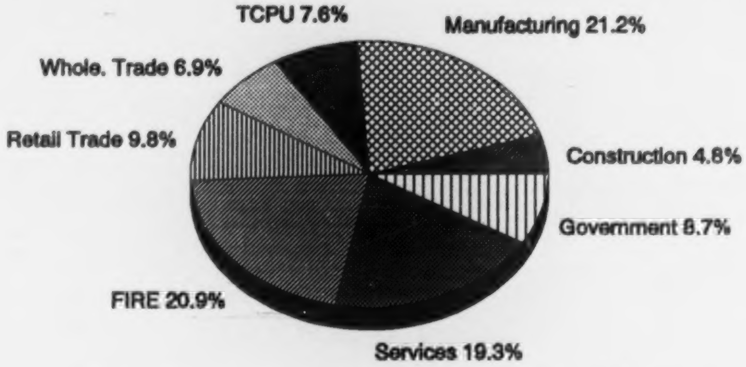
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Connecticut stood at 91,000, or 5.1 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 43.2 percent of Connecticut's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 15.4 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Connecticut's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 70.3 percent in 1980 to 80.6 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 20.7 percent in 1980 to 27.5 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Connecticut grew an inflation-adjusted 52 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 54 percent for New England and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Connecticut ranked 12th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Connecticut Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Connecticut accounted for 1.7 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $88.86 billion. Connecticut ranked 21st among states for total output but fourth for its output per worker of about $52,000; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Connecticut ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from finance, insurance and real estate (second); wholesale trade (tenth); and the services industry (14th). Manufacturing and retail trade also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Connecticut ranked among the lowest ten states for the share of its output from government (49th); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (48th); mining (46th); and transportation, communications and public utilities (43rd).

- From 1979 to 1989, Connecticut experienced faster growth in output than the nation for all major industrial categories. Connecticut held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: third for retail trade; fourth for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; sixth for construction; seventh for transportation, communications and public utilities; ninth for the services industry; ninth for finance, insurance and real estate; ninth for wholesale trade; 17th for government; 16th for mining; and 27th for manufacturing.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Connecticut totaled $2.75 billion in 1989, or 2.0 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 2.1 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 3.1 percent of Connecticut's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 87.8 percent of Connecticut's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Connecticut had 9,138 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 1.4 percent of the nation's business starts that year, the same percentage as in 1980. Incorporations in Connecticut in 1990 were up 21.6 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Connecticut also had 34 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Connecticut had 94,178 in 1989, up 26,698 or 39.6 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. Connecticut recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 10.0 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 6,545, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Connecticut in 1987 is estimated at $4.74 billion, or 2.4 percent of the U.S. total, up from 2.3 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

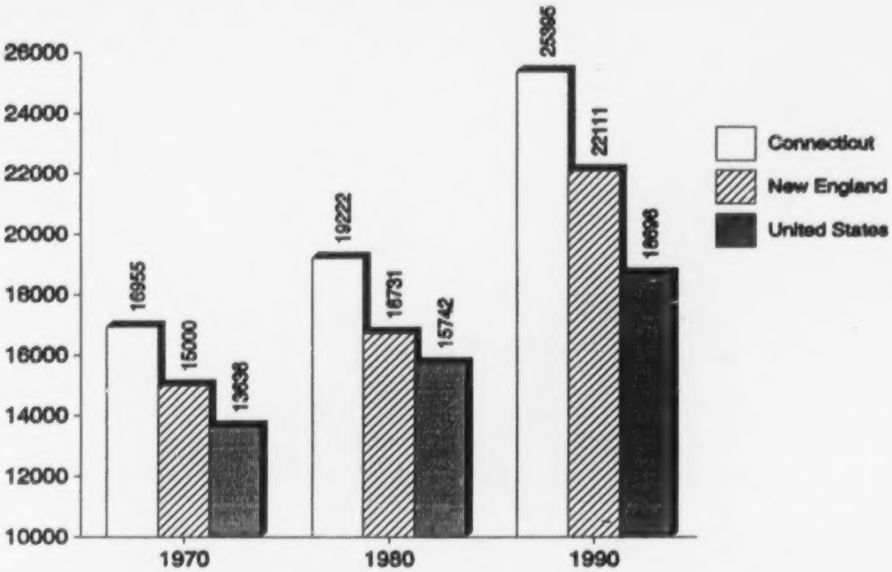
Wages and Income

- Connecticut's per-capita personal income of $25,395 was the highest in the nation in 1990 and 35.8 percent above the U.S. average of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 32.1 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. Connecticut ranked fourth among states for this growth during the period.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 21.8 percent in Connecticut to $28,995 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Connecticut ranked second among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined from 1980 to 1990 only in mining, down 21.8 percent. Connecticut's highest-wage industries were mining; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Connecticut grew an inflation-adjusted 19.8 percent to $53,931 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Connecticut's median income for these families ranked second among states and was $12,480 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 6.8 percent in Connecticut, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.7 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 1.0 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

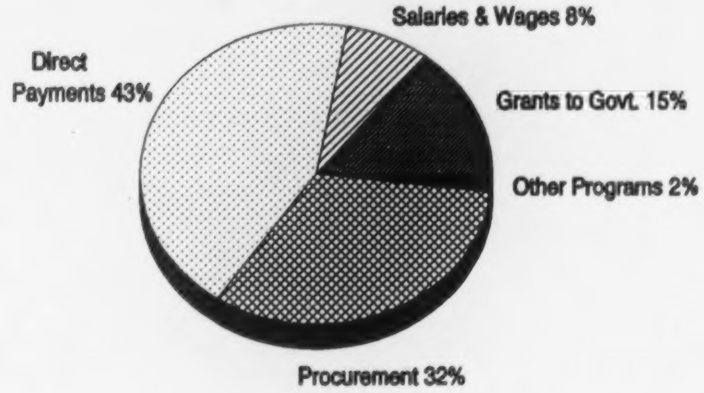
- Connecticut received $5,001 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 121 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 137 percent of the national per-capita total. Connecticut ranked ninth among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Connecticut totaled $16.46 billion. The state would have lost $2.81 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Connecticut stood at 124 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 69 percent for salaries and wages; 102 percent for direct payments to individuals; 227 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 66 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Connecticut amounted to $1,700 per person, or 196 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Connecticut falls from 121 percent to 101 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from ninth to 27th.

Federal Expenditures in Connecticut by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $16.460 billion

Maine

Maine's economy expanded more rapidly than the national average in the 1980s, with faster rates of increase for employment and production. Maine enjoyed broad-based growth. All the major industries that added jobs nationally added them faster in the state. Maine also experienced above-average growth in output from all sectors. The economic expansion led to strong increases in incomes and wages and brought Maine closer to--but still behind--U.S. levels for these measures. The state's population increased at a somewhat slower rate than the nation's population but faster than New England's.

At the start of the 1990s, Maine stood out for the shares of its output derived from the construction and retail trade industries. It also relied more than the nation as a whole on output from manufacturing, government, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. From 1980 to 1990, the state lost almost one in ten jobs in manufacturing, which fell behind wholesale and retail trade and services for its level of employment. The federal government estimates that the value of Maine's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

Above-average shares of the state's work force were employed in skilled and unskilled blue-collar positions, and in service jobs in health, food, cleaning, security, and personal services. Maine had the same share of high school graduates as the national share in the late 1980s. It lagged in the percentage of its residents with four or more years of college, relating in part to the state's occupational mix.

Maine will face a number of obstacles as its economy recovers from the recession of the early 1990s. The state's construction industry experienced phenomenal growth in the 1980s, doubling its output over the period. Now Maine must cope with a significant drop in demand for commercial construction. In addition, cutbacks in military procurement and personnel have taken a toll on the state. But a recovery in the nation and New England will provide a boost to Maine's retail and lumber industries, as well as the manufacturing businesses not tied closely to military production.

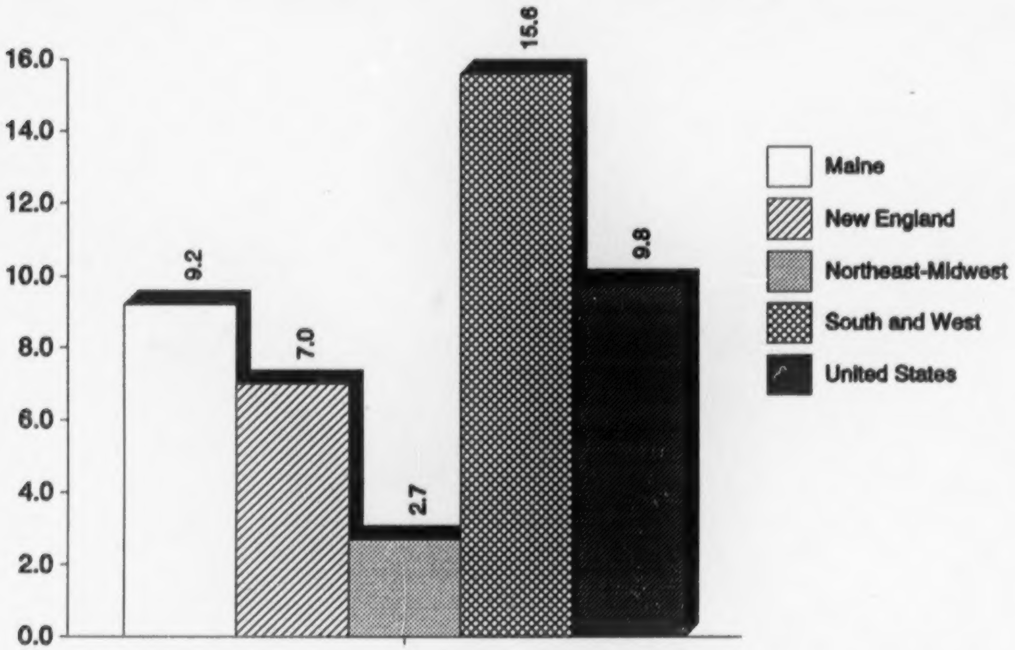
People and Places

- Maine's population reached 1,227,928 in 1990, up 103,268 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 38th for number of residents, accounting for 0.5 percent of the U.S. population.

- Maine ranked 20th among states for its population growth rate of 9.2 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- Maine's 39.8 persons per square mile on average placed it 36th among all states and lowest among the New England states for population density. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Maine, 1980 to 1990



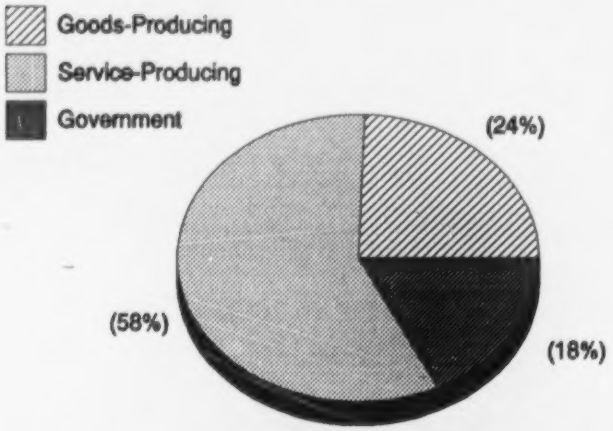
- The median--or mid-point--age in Maine was 33.9 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had below-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 23rd) and under 18 (35th). It had an above-average share of older persons (19th).

- Maine was 98.4 percent white, 0.4 percent African-American, 0.5 percent Asian-American, and 0.5 percent Native American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 0.6 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Maine's civilian labor force reached approximately 635,000 in 1990, up 25.2 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 61.4 percent in 1980 to 67.6 percent in 1990, placing Maine 25th among states. In 1990 the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 28.3 percent in Maine from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries grew 51.3 percent to 134,500 jobs, replacing manufacturing as the state's largest employer. The services industry stood as Maine's second largest employer in 1990 with 128,700 jobs, up 64.6 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 102,100 despite a decline of 11,100, or 9.8 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.



Maine Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990

- In 1990 Maine ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in wholesale and retail trade (11th), and construction (13th). Other industries that accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation on average were manufacturing and government. Maine ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in mining (48th), and transportation, communications and public utilities (47th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Maine had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions.

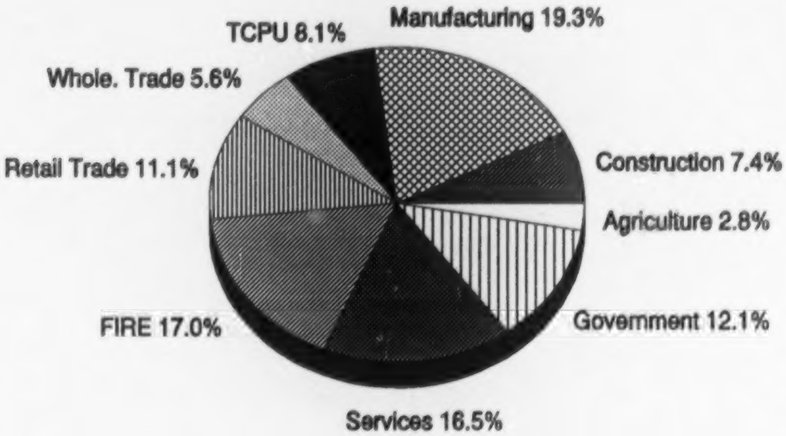
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Maine stood at 33,000, or 5.1 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 42.3 percent of Maine's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 8.0 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Maine's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 68.7 percent in 1980 to 76.9 percent in 1989, the same level as the nation. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 14.4 percent in 1980 to 18.5 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Maine grew an inflation-adjusted 53 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 54 percent for New England and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Maine ranked eighth for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Maine Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Maine accounted for 0.5 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $23.47 billion. Maine ranked 41st among states for total output but 29th for its output per worker of about $39,200; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Maine ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from construction (fourth) and retail trade (fifth). Other industries accounting for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole were manufacturing, government, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Maine ranked 47th for the share of its output from mining.

- From 1979 to 1989, Maine experienced faster growth in output than the nation on average for all major industrial categories. Maine held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: second for construction output, which more than doubled; third for mining; fourth for retail trade; tenth for finance, insurance and real estate; tenth for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 11th for the services industry; 11th for government; 11th for wholesale trade; 19th for manufacturing; and 19th for transportation, communications and public utilities.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Maine totaled $72 million in 1989, or 0.1 percent of the nation's R&D that year. R&D expenditures amounted to 0.3 percent of Maine's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 45.8 percent of Maine's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Maine had 2,428 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 0.4 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 0.3 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Maine in 1990 were up 43.0 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Maine also had 47 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Maine had 35,695 in 1989, up 11,955 or 50.4 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. Maine recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 19.0 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 2,142, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

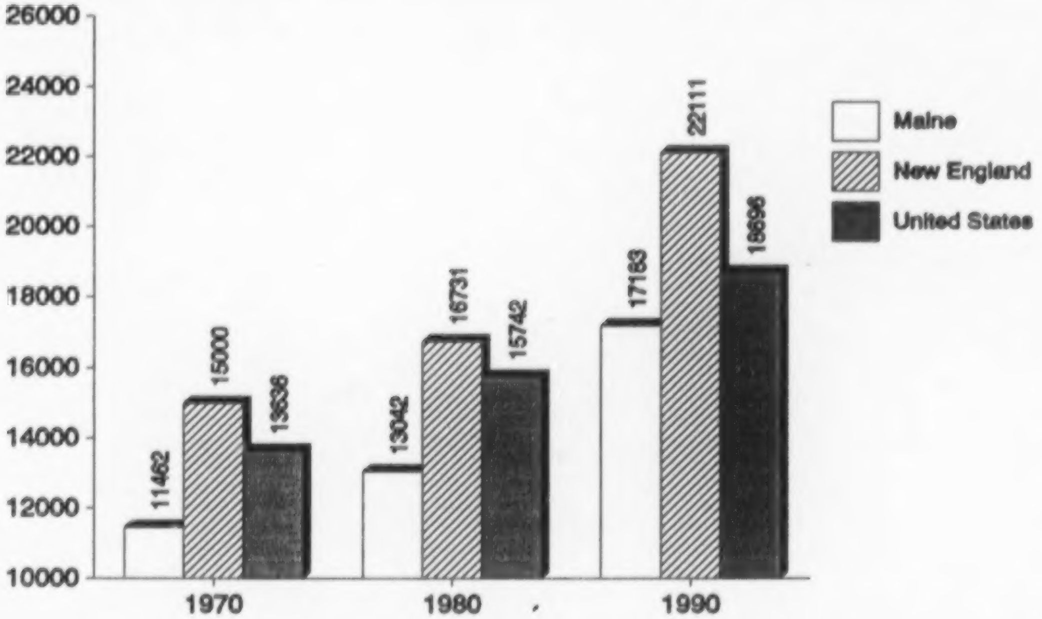
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Maine in 1987 is estimated at $779.7 million, or 0.4 percent of the U.S. total. The state accounted for 0.4 percent of all shipments in 1983, also. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Maine's per-capita personal income of $17,183 in 1990 was 8.1 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 31.7 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. Maine ranked fifth among states for this growth during the period but 28th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 9.5 percent in Maine to $20,154 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Maine ranked 37th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 5.0 percent; construction, down 0.9 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 1.6 percent; and retail trade, down 0.4 percent. Maine's highest-wage industries in this period were the federal government; wholesale trade; and transportation, communications and public utilities.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Maine grew an inflation-adjusted 15.4 percent to $38,848 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Maine's median income for these families ranked 30th among states and was $2,603 lower than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 10.8 percent in Maine, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.4 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 0.5 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

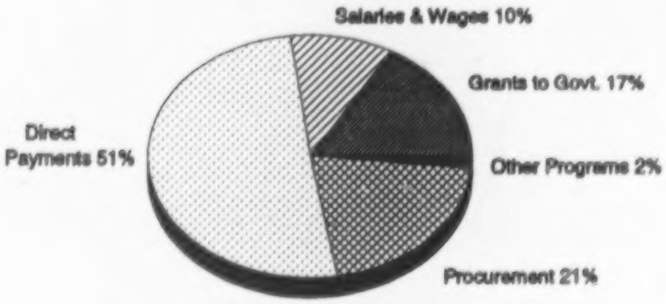
- Maine received $4,535 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 109 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 100 percent of the national per-capita total. Maine ranked 13th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Maine totaled $5.60 billion. The state would have lost $479 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Maine stood at 128 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 81 percent for salaries and wages; 108 percent for direct payments to individuals; 131 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 53 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Maine amounted to $1,188 per person, or 137 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Maine falls from 109 percent to 102 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 13th to 25th.

Federal Expenditures in Maine by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $5.601 billion

Massachusetts

Massachusetts experienced slower employment growth than the nation as a whole in the 1980s but a faster increase in production. The state lagged in job gains from all major industries except construction, and finance, insurance and real estate. Output, however, increased 54 percent in Massachusetts during the period, compared to 31 percent for the nation. Significant production growth in the services industry, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and construction drove the rapid expansion of output. The state ranked ahead of the nation for average income, wage and output per worker. Its population grew relatively slowly during the 1980s, but still its population density in 1990 was almost 11 times the U.S. average.

At the start of the 1990s, Massachusetts derived more of its output than the nation on average from the services industry, wholesale trade, retail trade, and construction. The share of the state's economy tied to research and development stood at about twice the national mark. From 1980 to 1990, Massachusetts lost almost one in four jobs in manufacturing, which dropped from its standing as the state's largest employer to its third. The federal government estimates that the value of the state's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined. Increased productivity allows fewer workers to produce more and explains why manufacturing output may rise even as manufacturing employment drops. However, some of the divergence probably stems from the difficulties of estimating change in output over time.

In terms of occupational make-up, Massachusetts had above-average concentrations of managers and professionals, and people in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. These occupations generally require higher well-educated workers. Not surprisingly, the residents of Massachusetts had above-average levels of education in the late 1980s.

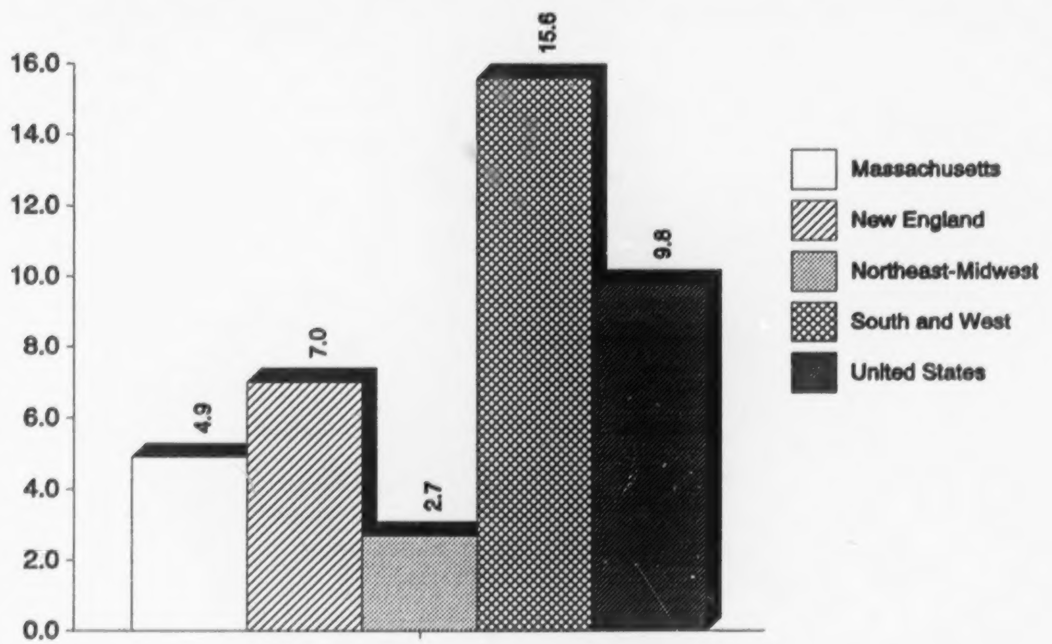
In the early 1990s, Massachusetts was struggling with its worst recession in post-war history. The state lost more than one in ten of its jobs from the end of 1988 to the end of 1991 before employment picked up again. It took hard hits from cutbacks in military spending, trouble in the banking industry, a shift in computer markets, and a bust in construction. Slowly, Massachusetts will regain jobs lost in the recession by building on the strengths of its productive and educated work force, strong research universities, diverse service businesses, and high-tech manufacturers. A national recovery will help the sectors in Massachusetts that sell goods and services across the country.

People and Places

- Massachusetts' population reached 6,016,425 in 1990, up 279,388 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 13th for number of residents, accounting for 2.4 percent of the U.S. population.

- Massachusetts ranked 28th among states for its population growth rate of 4.9 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.

Percent Increase in Population of Massachusetts, 1980 to 1990



- Massachusetts was the third most densely populated state in 1990 with 767.6 persons per square mile. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

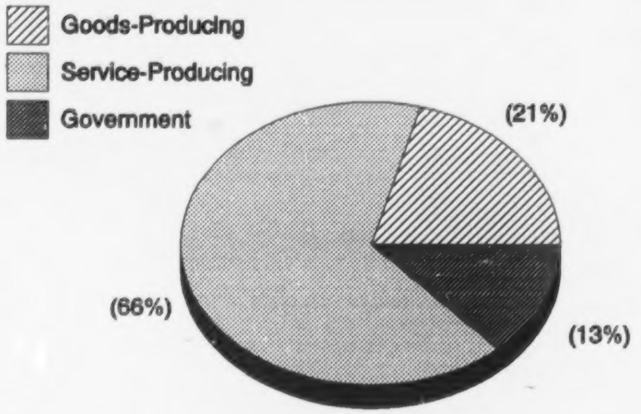
- The median--or mid-point--age in Massachusetts was 33.6 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had above-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking fifth) and 65 and older (13th). It had a below-average share of younger persons (49th).

- Massachusetts was 89.8 percent white, 5.0 percent African-American, and 2.4 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 4.8 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Massachusetts' civilian labor force reached approximately 3.2 million in 1990, up 10.4 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 65.5 percent in 1980 to 68.5 percent in 1990, placing Massachusetts 20th among states. In 1990 the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

Massachusetts Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 12.3 percent in Massachusetts from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 44.6 percent to 917,800 jobs, replacing manufacturing as the Massachusetts' largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 701,000 jobs, up 22.0 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 520,400 despite a decline of 154,500, or 22.9 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

- In 1990 Massachusetts ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in the services industry (second), and in finance, insurance and real estate (fourth). Manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade accounted for about the same shares of employment in the state and the nation. Massachusetts ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in construction (49th); government (48th); mining (46th); and transportation, communications and public utilities (45th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Massachusetts had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

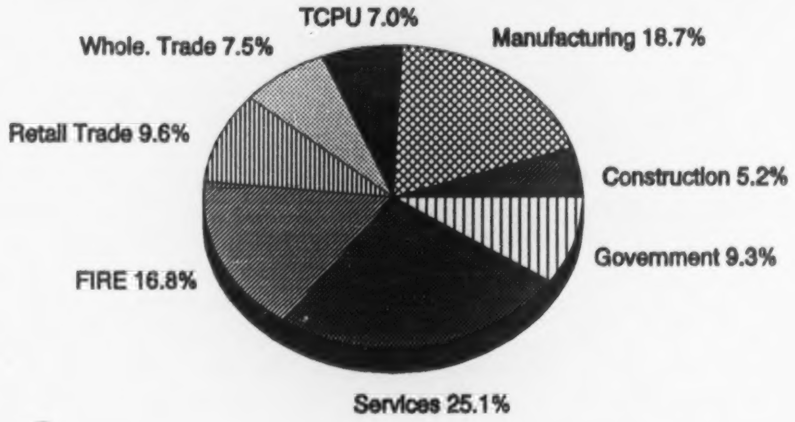
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Massachusetts stood at 189,000, or 6.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 35.8 percent of Massachusetts' unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 10.3 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Massachusetts' population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 72.2 percent in 1980 to 80.7 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 20.0 percent in 1980 to 28.1 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Massachusetts grew an inflation-adjusted 53 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 54 percent for New England and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Massachusetts ranked sixth for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Massachusetts Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Massachusetts accounted for 2.8 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $144.79 billion. Massachusetts ranked tenth among states for total output and eighth for its output per worker of about $47,200; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Massachusetts ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from the services industry (second) and wholesale trade (seventh). Retail trade and construction also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average, and manufacturing amounted to 18.7 percent of total output for both the state and the nation. Massachusetts ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from transportation, communications and public utilities (48th); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (47th); government (46th); and mining (45th).

- From 1979 to 1989, Massachusetts experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except transportation, communications and public utilities; and government. Massachusetts held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: first for construction output, which more than doubled; fourth for wholesale trade; fifth for mining; sixth for retail trade; seventh for the services industry; eighth for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 14th for manufacturing; 17th for finance, insurance and real estate; 29th for government; and 32nd for transportation, communications and public utilities.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Massachusetts totaled $7.95 billion in 1989, or 5.7 percent of the nation's R&D that year, up from 5.6 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 5.5 percent of Massachusetts' gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 73.3 percent of Massachusetts R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Massachusetts had 12,468 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 1.9 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 2.1 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Massachusetts in 1990 were up 10.4 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Massachusetts also had 105 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

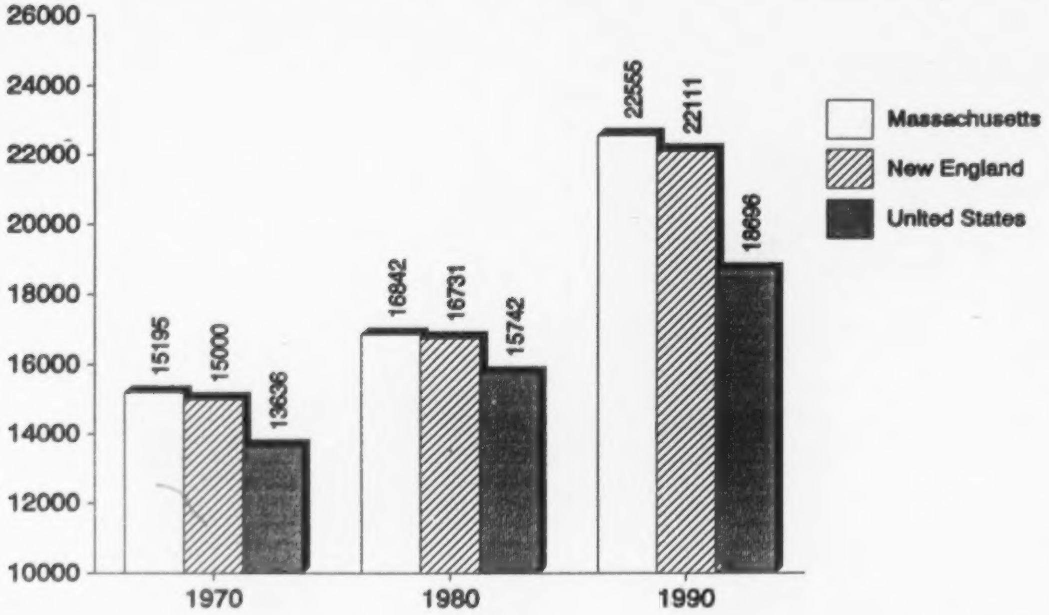
- A count of old and new business establishments shows Massachusetts had 162,431 in 1989, up 45,390 or 38.8 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. Massachusetts recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 7.3 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 10,736, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Massachusetts in 1987 is estimated at $6.35 billion, or 3.3 percent of the U.S. total, down from 3.4 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Massachusetts per-capita personal income of $22,555 was the third highest in the nation in 1990. This level was 20.6 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 33.9 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. Massachusetts ranked second among states for this growth during the period.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 21.8 percent in Massachusetts to $26,689 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Massachusetts ranked fifth among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined for the federal government, down 0.3 percent. Massachusetts' highest-wage industries were wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and mining in these years.

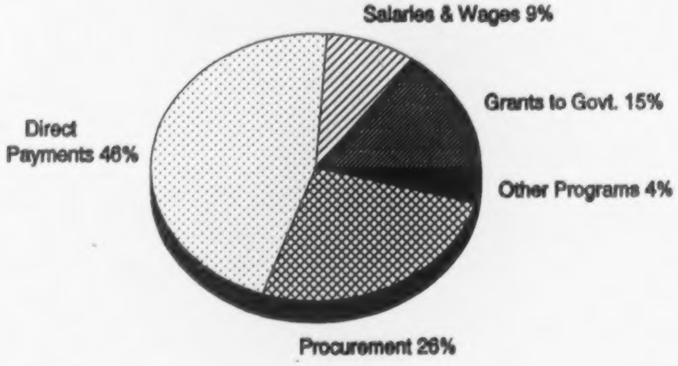
- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Massachusetts grew an inflation-adjusted 24.6 percent to $52,171 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Massachusetts median income for these families ranked fourth among states and was $10,720 higher than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 8.9 percent in Massachusetts, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.6 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 2.3 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

- Massachusetts received $5,245 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 126 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 119 percent of the national per-capita total. Massachusetts ranked sixth among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.
- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Massachusetts totaled $31.45 billion. The state would have lost $6.58 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.
- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Massachusetts stood at 134 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 81 percent for salaries and wages; 113 percent for direct payments to individuals; 190 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 160 percent for other programs.
- Department of Defense expenditures in Massachusetts amounted to $1,329 per person, or 153 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Massachusetts falls from 126 percent to 119 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank remains sixth.

Federal Expenditures in Massachusetts by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $31.449 billion

New Hampshire

Jobs and production increased more rapidly in New Hampshire than the nation on average in the 1980s. The state benefitted from above-average employment gains for all the service-producing industries. It also enjoyed the fastest growth in output of any state during the 1980s, surpassing all others for increases in manufacturing, the services industry, retail trade, and the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Incomes and wages rose more rapidly in the state than the country as a whole, as did population.

At the start of the 1990s, New Hampshire derived larger shares of its output than most states from the finance, insurance and real estate industry; retail trade; construction; and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, the state lost more than one in 11 jobs in manufacturing, which dropped behind wholesale and retail trade and services in terms of employment levels. The federal government estimates that the value of New Hampshire's manufacturing output increased substantially even as manufacturing employment declined. The increase relates to productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made, but some of the recorded growth in output stems from estimation problems.

Above-average shares of the state's work force were employed as managers and professionals, in skilled blue-collar positions, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. New Hampshire workers were more likely than their national counterparts in the late 1980s to have completed high school or attended college for four or more years.

New Hampshire benefitted greatly from the economic boom of the 1980s but suffered severely from the recession of the early 1990s. A construction bust and banking industry troubles led the downturn in New Hampshire, where about one in every ten jobs was eliminated from early 1989 to late 1991 before employment picked up again. Slowly, New Hampshire will regain its lost jobs as growth in the national economy pulls the state along. The manufacturing sector will rebound, perhaps more strongly than in other New England states because New Hampshire's goods-producers depend less than others in the area on sales to the military.

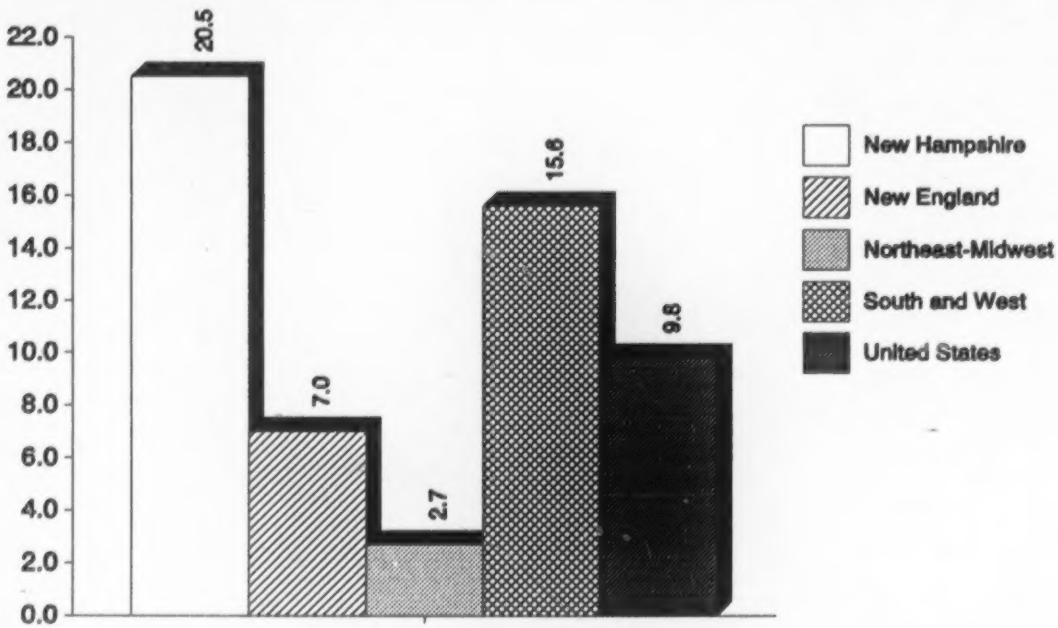
People and Places

- New Hampshire's population reached 1,109,252 in 1990, up 188,642 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 40th for number of residents, accounting for 0.4 percent of the U.S. population.

- New Hampshire ranked sixth among states for its population growth rate of 20.5 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- New Hampshire's 123.7 persons per square mile on average placed it 18th among the states for population density. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of New Hampshire, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in New Hampshire was 32.8 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had an above-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking ninth). It had below-average shares of older persons (38th) and younger persons (36th).

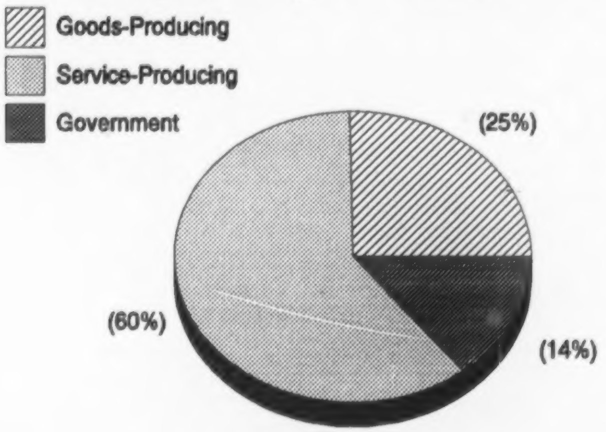
- New Hampshire was 98.0 percent white, 0.6 percent African-American, and 0.8 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 1.0 percent of the state's population.

Worker and Jobs

- New Hampshire's civilian labor force reached approximately 630,000 in 1990, up 34.3 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. Its labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older was the highest in the nation. It grew from 68.7 percent in 1980 to 74.0 percent in 1990. That same year, the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 32.1 percent in New Hampshire from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries grew 51.6 percent to 129,600 jobs, replacing manufacturing as the New Hampshire's largest employer. The services industry stood as the state's second-largest employer in 1990 with 128,100 jobs, up 76.9 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 105,800 despite a decline of 10,800, or 9.3 percent, over the period. The nation experienced a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions during this period.

New Hampshire Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 New Hampshire ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in wholesale and retail trade (seventh); manufacturing (13th); and finance, insurance and real estate (14th). These three industries accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. New Hampshire ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in transportation, communications and public utilities (50th); government (44th); and mining (42nd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that New Hampshire had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales, and administrative-support jobs, and in precision production, craft and repair positions. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

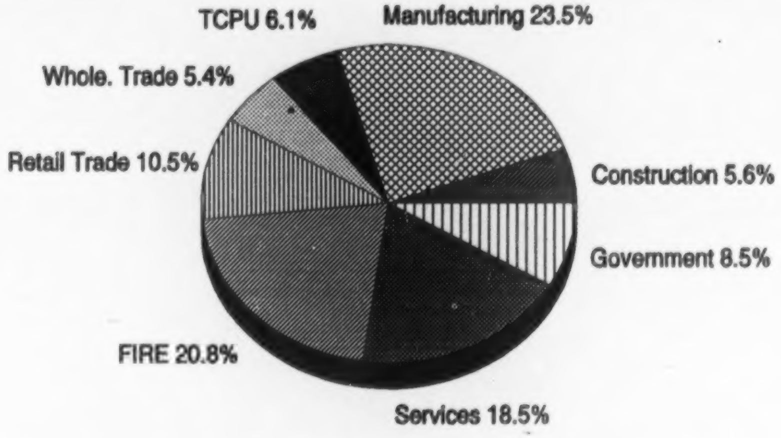
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in New Hampshire stood at 36,000, or 5.6 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 38.8 percent of New Hampshire's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 12.3 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of New Hampshire's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 72.3 percent in 1980 to 82.2 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 18.2 percent in 1980 to 23.5 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- New Hampshire was the fastest growing state in the nation from 1979 to 1989, according to federal estimates of gross state product. The value of goods and services produced in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 92 percent during the period, compared to 54 percent for

New Hampshire Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

New England and 31 percent for the nation. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- New Hampshire accounted for 0.5 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $24.50 billion. New Hampshire ranked 40th among states for total output but 18th for its output per worker of about $41,300; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- The state ranked among the top for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from finance, insurance and real estate (third); retail trade (tenth); manufacturing (11th); and construction (14th). These four industries accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. New Hampshire ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from government (50th); transportation, communications and public utilities (50th); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (45th); and mining (42nd).

- From 1979 to 1989, New Hampshire experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories. New Hampshire held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: first for manufacturing output, which more than doubled; first for the services industry, which doubled; first for finance, insurance and real estate; first for retail trade, which more than doubled; second for wholesale trade, which more than doubled; fifth for government; fifth for transportation, communications and public utilities; 12th for construction; 12th for mining; and 13th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

- New Hampshire had 2,679 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 0.4 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 0.3 percent in 1980. Incorporations in New Hampshire in 1990 were up 95.1 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. New Hampshire also had 70 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows New Hampshire had 34,516 in 1989, up 14,044 or 68.6 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. New Hampshire recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 33.6 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 2,264, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from New Hampshire in 1987 is estimated at $1.16 billion, or 0.6 percent of the U.S. total, up from 0.3 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

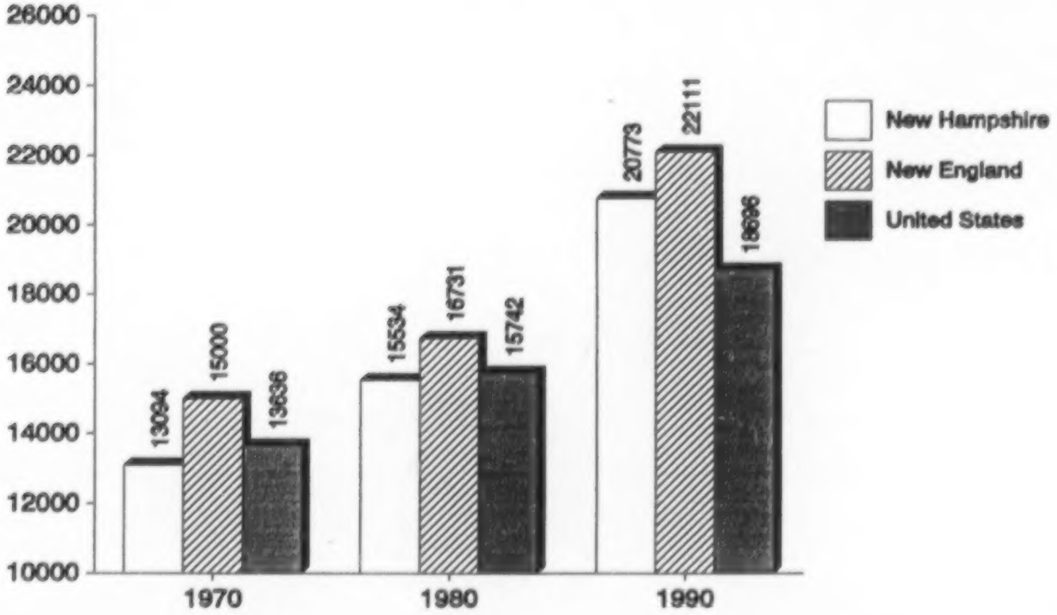
Wages and Income

- New Hampshire's per-capita personal income of $20,773 in 1990 was 11.1 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 33.7 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. New Hampshire ranked third among states for this growth during the period and seventh for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 15.2 percent in New Hampshire to $22,609 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. New Hampshire ranked 19th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 2.4 percent; and in the federal government, down 1.0 percent. New Hampshire's highest-wage industries were wholesale trade, the federal government, and manufacturing in these years.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in New Hampshire grew an inflation-adjusted 31.3 percent to $49,088 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. New Hampshire's median income for these families ranked seventh among states and was $7,637 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 6.4 percent in New Hampshire, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 0.1 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

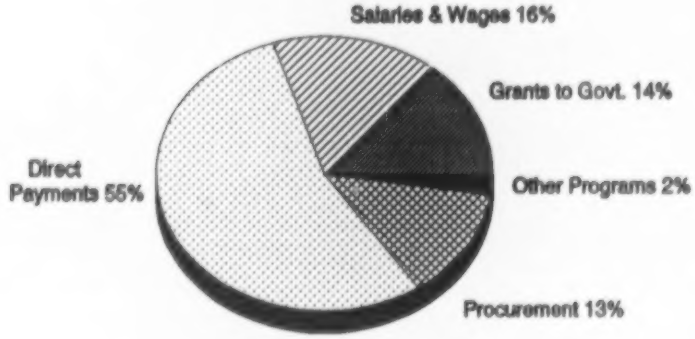
- New Hampshire received $3,506 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 85 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 98 percent of the national per-capita total. New Hampshire ranked 45th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in New Hampshire totaled $3.87 billion. The state would have gained $709 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, New Hampshire stood at 83 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 98 percent for salaries and wages; 90 percent for direct payments to individuals; 63 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 60 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in New Hampshire amounted to $824 per person, or 95 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in New Hampshire falls from 85 percent to 82 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 45th to 49th.

Federal Expenditures in New Hampshire by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $3.874 billion

Rhode Island

Rhode Island experienced slower gains in employment but slightly faster growth in production than the nation as a whole in the 1980s. Despite its slower rate of expansion for overall employment, the state ranked ahead of the nation for job growth in construction and the transportation, communications and public utilities sector. Finance, insurance and real estate employment also rose more rapidly in the state, but just slightly. Per-capita personal income rose during the period from below the national level to above it. The average wage in Rhode Island increased faster and moved closer to--but stayed below--the U.S. mark. The state's population grew more slowly than the nation's; it still remains far more densely settled than the rest of the United States or even New England.

At the start of the 1990s, Rhode Island derived more of its output than the nation on average from the services industry; retail trade; the finance, insurance and real estate sector; and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, the state lost more than one in five jobs in manufacturing, which dropped behind the services industry for total employment. The federal government estimates, however, that the value of Rhode Island's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems. In terms of occupational make-up, Rhode Island had above-average concentrations of managers and professionals, and workers in precision production, craft and repair jobs.

In the 1990s, the state's manufacturing base will struggle with job losses from cutbacks in military spending and continued decline in U.S. production of low-value-added goods. But Rhode Island will benefit from a concentration of businesses in the services industry. Health services should continue to grow, driven in part by the needs of the state's large population of older residents.

People and Places

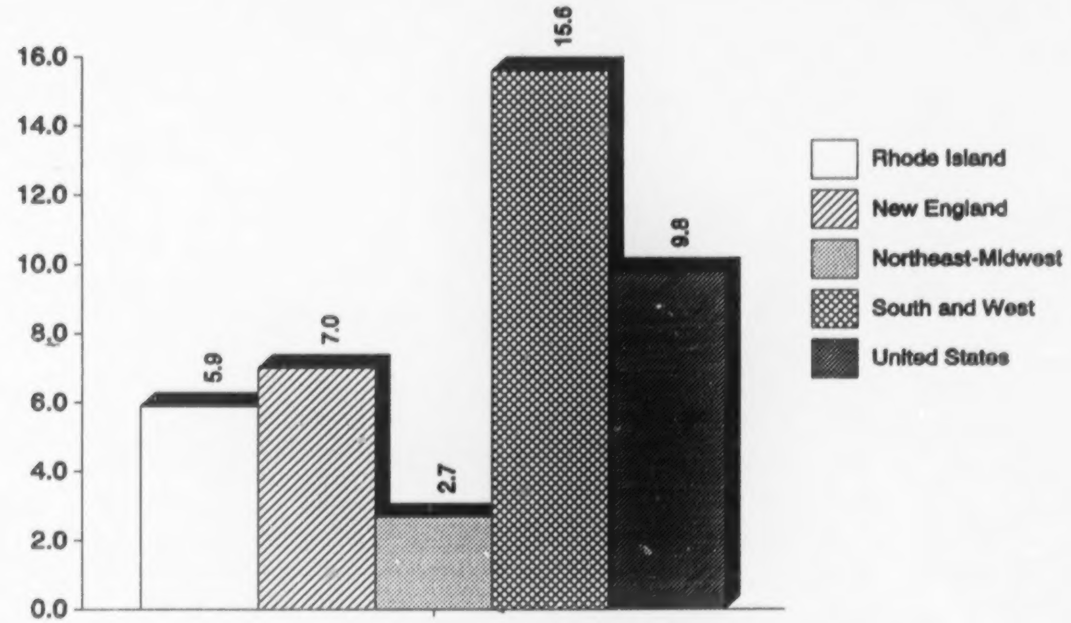
- Rhode Island's population reached 1,003,464 in 1990, up 56,310 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 43rd for number of residents, accounting for 0.4 percent of the U.S. population.

- Rhode Island ranked 25th among states for its population growth rate of 5.9 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- The state's 960.3 persons per square mile on average placed it second nationally and first in New England in population density. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

- The median--or mid-point--age in Rhode Island was 34.0 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had above-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 17th) and 65 and older (fourth). It had a below-average share of younger persons (48th).

Percent Increase in Population of Rhode Island, 1980 to 1990



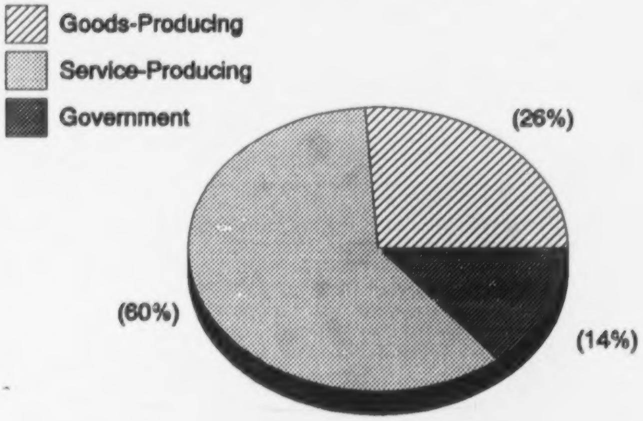
- Rhode Island was 91.4 percent white, 3.9 percent African-American, and 1.8 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 4.6 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Rhode Island's civilian labor force reached approximately 516,000 in 1990, up 9.6 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 65.4 percent in 1980 to 66.9 percent in 1990, placing Rhode Island 32nd among states. In 1990 the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 13.0 percent in Rhode Island from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 53.8 percent to 128,400 jobs, replacing manufacturing as the Rhode Island's largest employer. Manufacturing stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 99,300 jobs despite a decline of 28,900, or 22.5 percent, over the period. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries ranked third with 97,900 jobs, up 21.0 percent from 1980. The nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions, and a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs during this period.

Rhode Island Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Rhode Island ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in the services industry (seventh) and manufacturing (11th). These two industries accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. Rhode Island ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in transportation, communications and public utilities (49th); mining (47th); wholesale and retail trade (45th); and government (45th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Rhode Island had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The shares of Rhode Island workers in service occupations, and technical, sales and administrative-support jobs were near the national share.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Rhode Island stood at 35,000, or 6.7 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 36.1 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 8.0 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

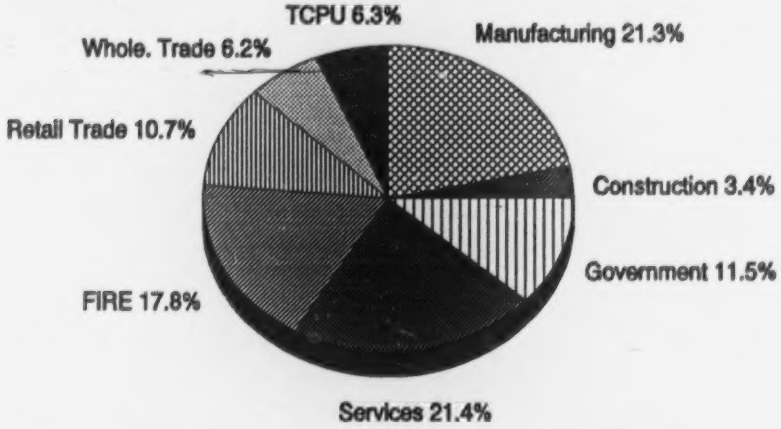
- The share of Rhode Island's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 61.1 percent in 1980 to 72.7 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that group with four or more years of college rose from 15.4 percent in 1980 to 20.2 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Rhode Island grew an inflation-adjusted 35 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 54 percent for New England on average and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Rhode Island ranked 20th among all states and last in New England for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Rhode Island accounted for 0.4 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $18.81 billion. Rhode Island ranked 43rd among states for total output and 41st for its output per worker of about $36,700; estimates are based on gross state product levels, less output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

Rhode Island Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Rhode Island ranked seventh among states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from the services industry, in part because of a high concentration of health services. It also ranked among the top 15 states for share of output from retail trade (seventh) and finance, insurance and real estate (tenth). Manufacturing accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation, as well. Rhode Island ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from transportation, communications and public utilities (49th); construction (48th), and mining (48th).

- From 1979 to 1989, Rhode Island experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for the major industrial categories of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (second for growth among states); retail trade (12th); finance, insurance and real estate (16th); wholesale trade (17th); construction (17th); and the services industry (20th). For other major categories, Rhode Island held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 30th for government; 36th for transportation, communications and public utilities; and 38th for manufacturing. Mining contracted in the state as well as the nation over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Rhode Island totaled $428 million in 1989, or 0.3 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 0.5 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.3 percent of Rhode Island's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 32.5 percent of Rhode Island's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Rhode Island had 3,000 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 0.5 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 0.4 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Rhode Island in 1990 were up 31.5 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Rhode Island also had 61 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Rhode Island had 28,191 in 1989, up 6,964 or 32.8 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. Rhode Island recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose by just five, or 0.2 percent, from 1979 to 1989 to 2,719, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Rhode Island in 1987 is estimated at $691.9 million, or 0.4 percent of the U.S. total, up from 0.3 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

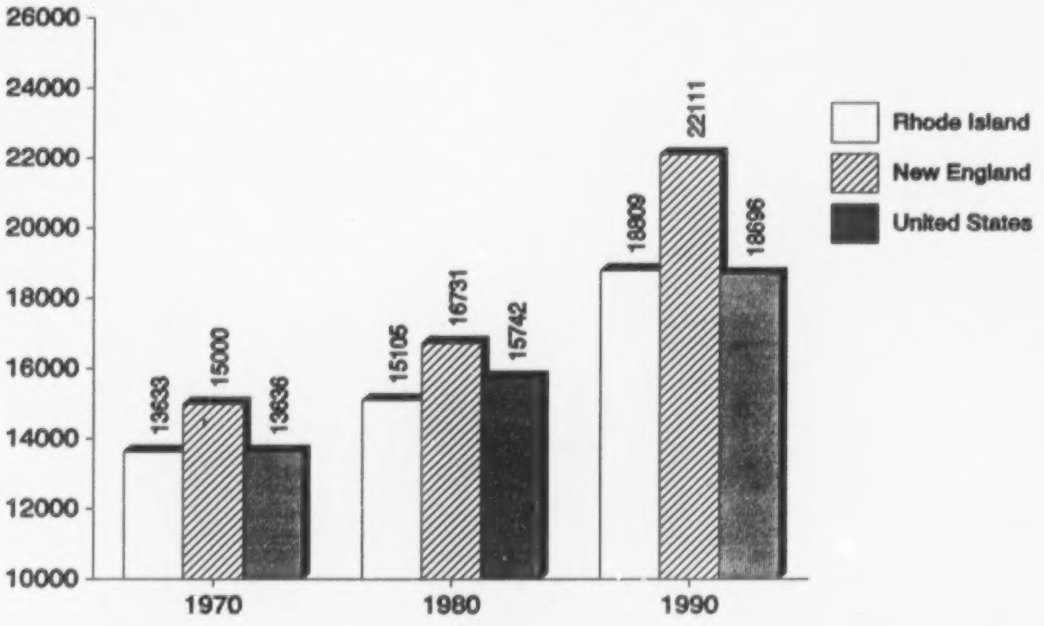
Wages and Income

- Rhode Island's per-capita personal income of $18,809 in 1990 was 0.6 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 24.5 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. Rhode Island ranked 13th among states for this growth during the period and 15th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than per-capita personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 12.6 percent in Rhode Island to $22,388 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Despite the growth, Rhode Island ranked 20th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 6.0 percent; and the federal government, down 3.5 percent. Rhode Island's highest-wage industries were the federal government, construction, and wholesale trade in this period.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Rhode Island grew an inflation-adjusted 16.4 percent to $44,598 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Rhode Island's median income for these families ranked tenth among states and was $3,147 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 9.6 percent in Rhode Island, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.3 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 0.4 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

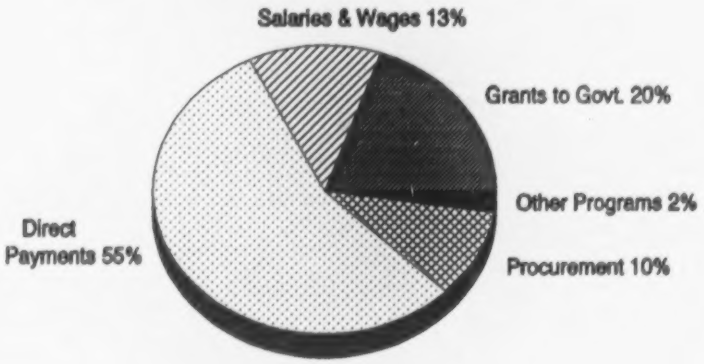
- Rhode Island received $4,585 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 111 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 112 percent of the national per-capita total. Rhode Island ranked 12th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Rhode Island totaled $4.60 billion. The state would have lost $440 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Rhode Island stood at 154 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 100 percent for salaries and wages; 119 percent for direct payments to individuals; 64 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 75 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Rhode Island amounted to $823 per person, or 95 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Rhode Island rises from 111 percent to 115 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 12th to 11th.

Federal Expenditures in Rhode Island by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $4.604 billion

Vermont

Vermont enjoyed faster economic growth than the nation on average in the 1980s. Jobs increased more rapidly or declined more slowly for all major industrial categories except manufacturing. In terms of output, the Vermont economy expanded at almost double the U.S. rate, with faster-than-average increases in production from all major expanding industries. The growth spurred gains in personal income and the average wage. It also brought Vermont closer to--but still behind--U.S. levels for these measures. The state's population increased a bit more rapidly than the nation's during the period. Labor-force participation among Vermont residents was high.

At the start of the 1990s, Vermont stood out among states for the shares of its output derived from construction; the finance, insurance and real estate sector; and retail trade. The state also depended more than the nation as a whole on manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. From 1980 to 1990, Vermont lost more than one in eleven jobs in manufacturing, which fell from its standing as the state's largest employer to third. The federal government estimates that the value of Vermont's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

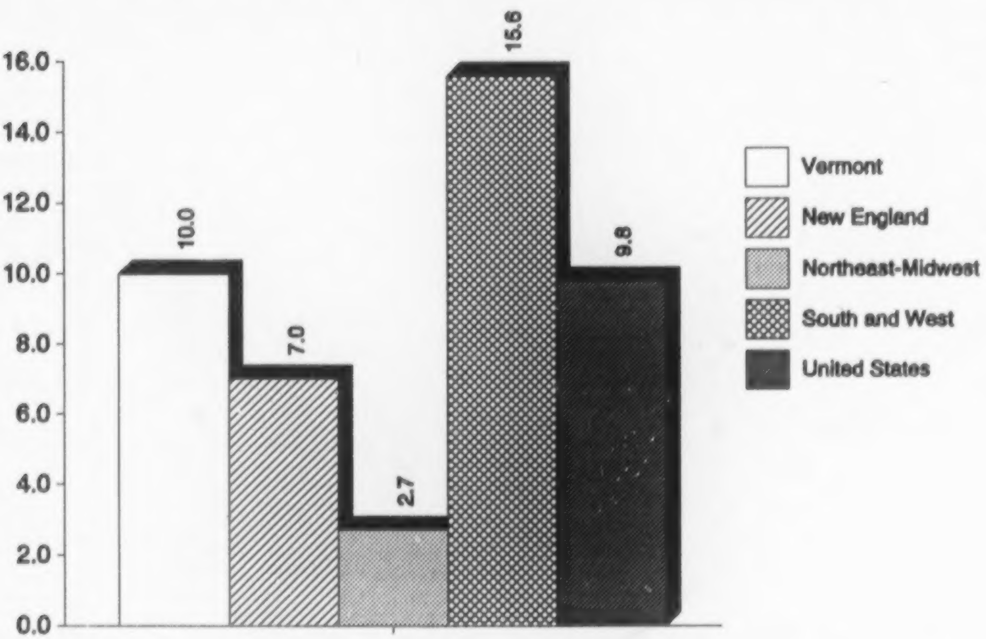
Above-average shares of Vermont's work force were employed as managers and professionals, in skilled blue-collar positions, and in farm, forestry and fishing jobs. The state surpassed the nation for the level of educational attainment achieved by its residents.

Vermont weathered the recession of the early 1990s better than many of its neighboring New England states, in part because its manufacturing sector depends less on prime defense contracts. Nevertheless, the state has struggled with job losses and restructuring during the last few years. In the 1990s, Vermont will be able to take advantage of its educated work force and a solid core of high-tech manufacturers. A national recovery will help pull the state back up in terms of jobs and production.

People and Places

- Vermont's population reached 562,758 in 1990, up 51,302 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 48th for number of residents, accounting for 0.2 percent of the U.S. population.
- Vermont ranked 19th among states for its population growth rate of 10.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.0 percent for New England and 9.8 percent for the nation.
- Vermont's 60.8 persons per square mile on average placed it 30th among the states in population density. By contrast, the densities of New England and the United States were 210.3 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Vermont, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Vermont was 33.0 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had an above-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 16th). It had below-average shares of older persons (35th) and younger persons (33rd).

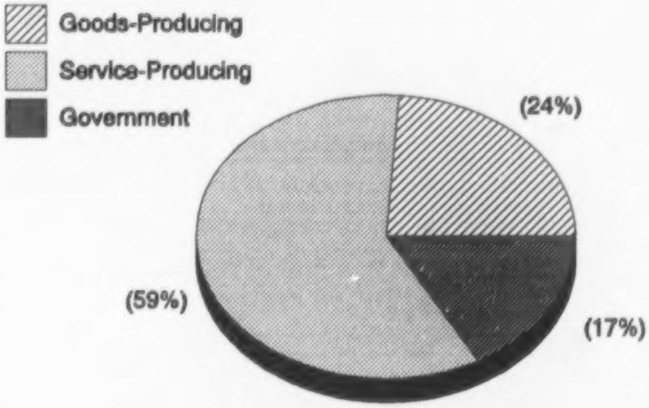
- Vermont was 98.6 percent white, 0.3 percent African-American, and 0.6 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 0.7 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Vermont's civilian labor force reached approximately 309,000 in 1990, up 23.6 percent from 1980, compared to 14.3 percent for New England and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 70.8 percent in 1990, placing Vermont eighth among states. In 1990 the New England participation rate was 69.5 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 28.7 percent in Vermont from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 57.4 percent to 69,100 jobs, replacing manufacturing as Vermont's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 60,000 jobs, up 47.1 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 46,100 despite a decline of 4,800, or 9.4 percent, over the period. The nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions during this period.

Vermont Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Vermont ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in construction (eighth) and the services industry (12th). Manufacturing also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. Vermont ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in transportation, communications and public utilities (46th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Vermont had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The state had below-average shares of workers employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service positions, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs.

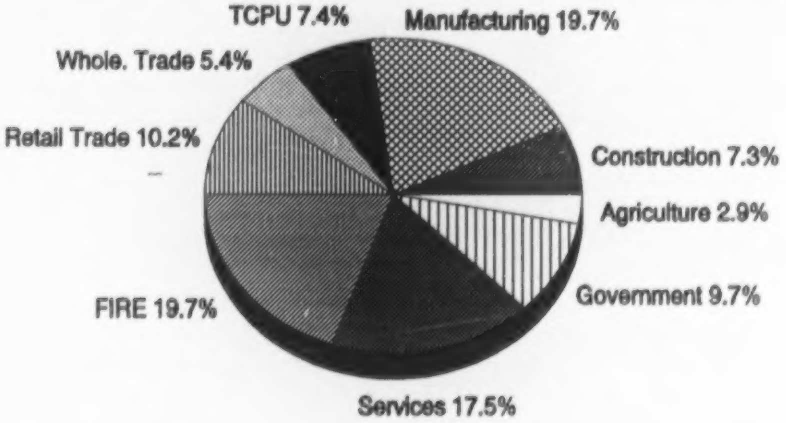
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Vermont stood at 15,000, or 5.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 45.4 percent of Vermont's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 7.8 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Vermont's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 71.0 percent in 1980 to 81.8 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that group with four or more years of college rose from 19.0 percent in 1980 to 26.7 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Vermont grew an inflation-adjusted 60 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 54 percent for New England and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Vermont ranked third for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Vermont Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Vermont accounted for 0.2 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $11.50 billion. Vermont ranked 47th among states for total output and 33rd for its output per worker of about $38,700; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Vermont ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from construction (fifth); finance, insurance and real estate (sixth); and retail trade (13th). Other industries accounting for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average were manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Vermont ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from transportation, communications and public utilities (45th), and government (43rd).

- From 1979 to 1989, Vermont experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major expanding industries. Vermont held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: third for finance, insurance and real estate; third for construction; fourth for government; fifth for retail trade; seventh for wholesale trade; 11th for manufacturing; 15th for the services industry; 17th for transportation, communications and public utilities; and 26th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Mining contracted in the state as well as the nation over the period.

- Vermont had 1,650 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 0.3 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 0.2 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Vermont in 1990 were up 40.9 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Vermont also had the lowest rate of business failures of any state in 1990--30 per 10,000 firms, according to preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Vermont had 20,000 in 1989, up 7,028 or 54.2 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 42.6 percent for New England during the same period. Vermont recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 28.4 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 1,224, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Vermont in 1987 is estimated at $598.6 billion, or 0.3 percent of the U.S. total. The state accounted for 0.3 percent of all shipments in 1983, also. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

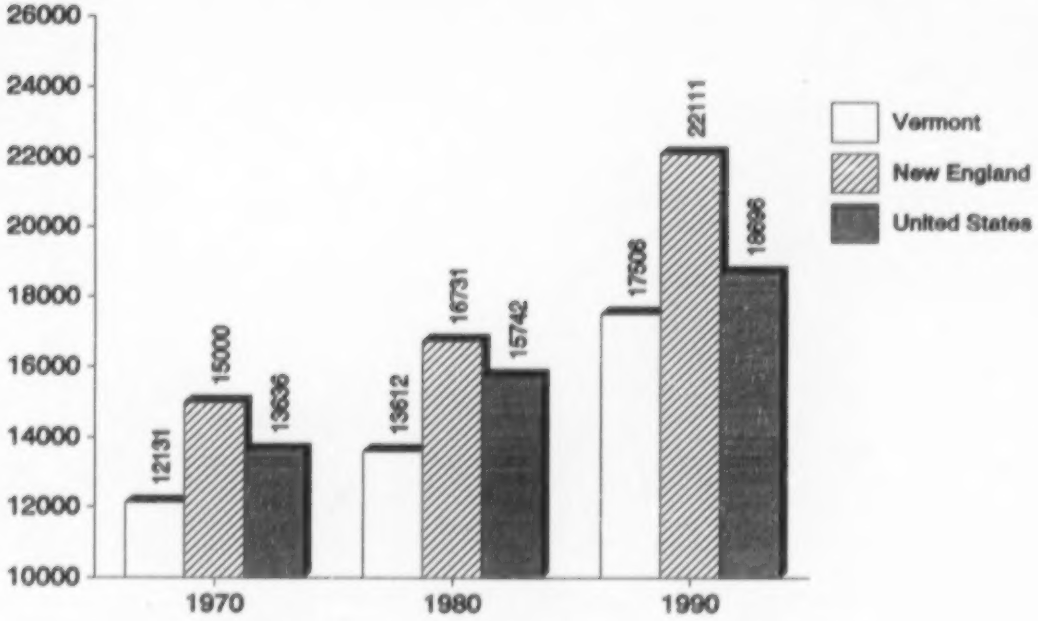
Wages and Income

- Vermont's per-capita personal income of $17,506 in 1990 was 6.4 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 28.6 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 32.2 percent for New England and 18.8 percent for the nation. Vermont ranked eighth among states for this growth during the period but 24th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 9.3 percent in Vermont to $20,532 on average. This compares to growth of 19.1 percent for New England wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Vermont ranked 32nd among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in mining, down 4.9 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 3.0 percent; and the federal government, down 6.3 percent. Vermont's highest-wage industries during this period were manufacturing; the federal government; and transportation, communications and public utilities.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Vermont grew an inflation-adjusted 19.6 percent to $41,312 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Vermont's median income for these families ranked 21st among states and was $139 lower than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 9.9 percent in Vermont, compared to 8.4 percent in New England and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it also accounted for 0.2 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

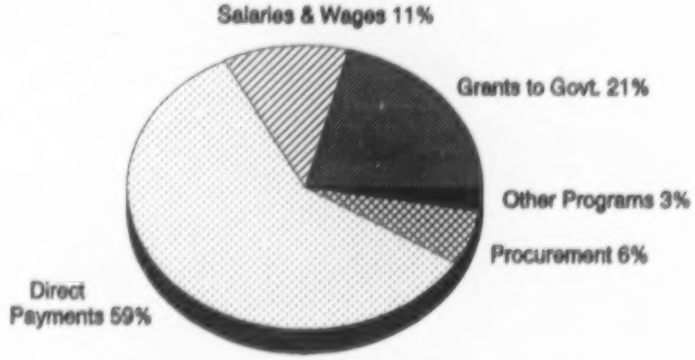
- Vermont received $3,404 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 82 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 90 percent of the national per-capita total. Vermont ranked 47th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Vermont totaled $1.93 billion. The state would have gained $422 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Vermont stood at 123 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 67 percent for salaries and wages; 94 percent for direct payments to individuals; 29 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 67 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Vermont amounted to $274 per person, or 32 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Vermont rises from 82 percent to 95 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 47th to 38th.

Federal Expenditures in Vermont by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $1.930 billion

The Mid-Atlantic Area

New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Maryland
Delaware

The Mid-Atlantic Area

The Mid-Atlantic area enjoyed faster growth in production but slower gains in employment than the nation as a whole in the 1980s. Output expanded more rapidly than the national average for all industries except manufacturing; government; and transportation, communications and public utilities. Employment growth, however, lagged behind for all sectors but construction, and finance, insurance and real estate. The area's population also grew more slowly than the nation's. At the end of the period, the Mid-Atlantic states together ranked above the nation for output per worker, average wage, and per-capita income. The Mid-Atlantic poverty rate was below the U.S. mark.

At the start of the 1990s, the Mid-Atlantic area had above-average shares of its output from the services industry; wholesale trade; and the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Construction also accounted for a slightly higher percentage of production in the area. Together the Mid-Atlantic states depended less on manufacturing, which dropped from its standing as the area's largest major industry at the start of the decade to its third for output and fourth for employment at the close. The Mid-Atlantic states lost more than one in five manufacturing jobs during the period. Nevertheless, the federal government estimates that the Mid-Atlantic's manufacturing output grew slowly even as the number of jobs dropped. The divergent trends in output and employment stem from productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made, although some of the difference probably relates to the difficulty of estimating changes in output over time.

In terms of occupations across all industries, the Mid-Atlantic area had above-average concentrations of managers and professionals, and workers in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. In general, well-educated workers hold these types of jobs, and, not surprisingly, the residents of the Mid-Atlantic area were more likely than others in the nation on average to have completed four years of high school or four years of college.

During the 1980s, rapidly expanding service-producing industries came to dominate the Mid-Atlantic economy. The area was expected to become less vulnerable to cyclical economic downturns as it moved away from reliance on the more volatile manufacturing sector and depended more on the relatively stable service-producing sectors. The recession of the early 1990s, however, hit the Mid-Atlantic area harder than any other except New England. Significant job losses occurred in construction and manufacturing but also in the service-producing industries. Overbuilding in the 1980s undercut construction and real estate growth in the early 1990s. The financial sector also retrenched as investment firms adjusted to market changes and banks struggled with problem loans. Unfortunately, the export sales of durable goods that helped keep the recession in check in other areas of the country did less to buoy the Mid-Atlantic states, where durable-goods production had declined.

In the coming years, the Mid-Atlantic area will see renewed expansions among its service-producing industries. A resurgence in economic growth nationwide will boost area firms that provide business, financial and wholesale-trade services to customers both inside and outside the area. Manufacturing as a whole may continue to decline in the area, but nondurable-goods production will remain important because of the chemical and pharmaceutical companies located there. Corporate restructuring and cost-cutting will act as a drag on

Mid-Atlantic growth over the next few years, and reductions in military spending will hurt some of the area's manufacturers. Nevertheless, the Mid-Atlantic states will gain in the long-run from their solid base in key service-producing sectors and the skills of their educated work force.

People and Places

- The population of the Mid-Atlantic area reached 43,049,922 in 1990, up 1,451,819 from the 1980 level. The area's population grew 3.5 percent from 1980 to 1990, while the population of the entire United States increased 9.8 percent.

- The Mid-Atlantic states' share of the U.S. population fell to 17.3 percent in 1990 from 18.4 percent in 1980, despite the increase in residents, because of faster population growth elsewhere.

- In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic area held 17.3 percent of the U.S. population on 3.1 percent of the nation's land, for an average density of 387.2 persons per square mile--the greatest of any area. By contrast, the population density of the United States was 70.3 persons per square mile. All five Mid-Atlantic states ranked among the ten most densely populated in 1990.

- Of the total population in the Mid-Atlantic area, persons 65 years of age and older accounted for 13.5 percent, 18- to 64-year-olds for 62.8 percent, and persons under 18 for 23.6 percent. By contrast, 12.6 percent of the U.S. population was 65 years and older, 61.9 percent fell within the ages of 18 to 64, and 25.6 percent was under 18. The Mid-Atlantic states had a higher percentage of their collective population in the 65-and-older group than any other area.

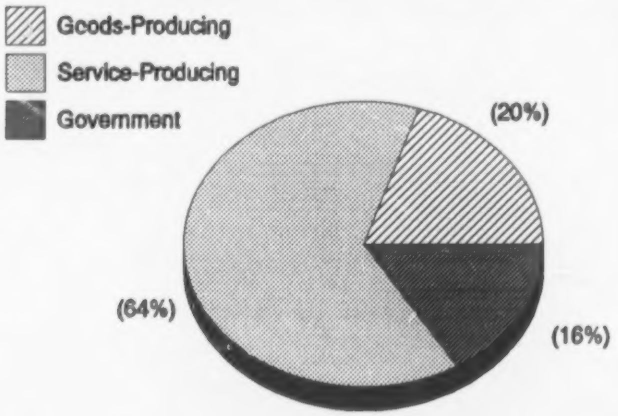
- In terms of racial diversity, the Mid-Atlantic area was 78.9 percent white, 14.6 percent African-American, and 2.9 percent Asian-American in 1990. The area would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 if a 546,058 drop in the number of whites had not been offset by increases in the number of African-Americans, Asian-Americans, and persons of other races. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 7.7 percent of the population in the Mid-Atlantic states.

Workers and Jobs

- The civilian labor force in the Mid-Atlantic reached approximately 21.5 million in 1990, up 2.1 million or 10.6 percent from 1980, compared to a 16.7 percent increase for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the area grew from 61.7 percent in 1980 to 64.6 percent in 1990. The 1990 U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 15.2 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all areas of the country combined. The services industry grew 50.1 percent to 5.5 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as the Mid-Atlantic's largest employer. Together, the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the area's second largest employer in 1990 with 4.4 million jobs, up 21.2 percent from 1980. Government employment ranked third with 3.2 million jobs, up 5.6 percent. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 3.0 million despite a decline of 838,000, or 21.7 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, an increase of 12.4 percent in government positions, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

Mid-Atlantic Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- Compared to the nation on average, the Mid-Atlantic area had larger shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in finance, insurance and real estate, and the services industry in 1990. It had about the same share as the nation working in transportation, communications and public utilities. It had below-average shares employed in mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; and government.

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that the Mid-Atlantic area had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. The area had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The share of Mid-Atlantic workers in service occupations was equal to the national share.

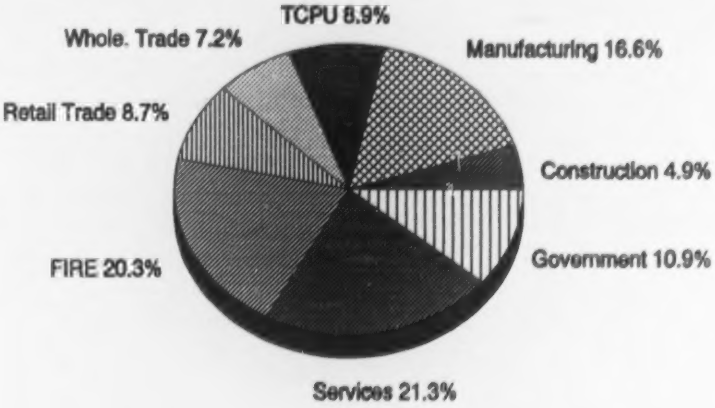
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in the Mid-Atlantic stood at 1.1 million, or 5.1 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all areas combined. That year 41.2 percent of the Mid-Atlantic's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 10.8 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of the Mid-Atlantic population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 66.2 percent in 1980 to 77.7 percent in 1989, compared to 66.5 percent and 76.9 percent in those years for the nation. The share of the same population with four or more years of college rose from 17.0 percent in 1980 to 22.6 percent in 1989, compared to 16.2 percent and 21.1 percent for the nation.

Goods and Services

- Labor and property in the Mid-Atlantic area produced $986.83 billion in goods and services in 1989, as measured by federal estimates of gross state product. The area accounted for 19.1 percent of all U.S. production that year.

Mid-Atlantic Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Compared to the nation, the Mid-Atlantic area derived more of its 1989 output from the services industry; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale trade; and construction. The area derived less from manufacturing; government; retail trade; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and mining. Transportation, communications and public utilities accounted for 8.9 percent of both the Mid-Atlantic and the national economies.

- The combined gross state product of the Mid-Atlantic states grew faster than the output from all areas in the 1980s. The value of goods and services produced in the area rose an estimated 35 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while output for the entire United States increased 31 percent. The Mid-Atlantic area experienced faster growth than the nation as a whole in gross state product by industry for seven of the ten major categories: construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; the services industry; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and mining. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- The estimated value of manufacturing output in the Mid-Atlantic area increased 16 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while rising 30 percent for the nation. Durable-goods production in the area grew just 13 percent during the period, compared to 35 percent nationally; the area's nondurable-goods production rose 19 percent, compared to 24 percent nationally. However, these estimates overstate growth in manufacturing generally and durable-goods output specifically, in all areas and the nation, because of problems with the adjustments made to account for inflation during the 1980s.

- From 1979 to 1989, manufacturing's share of output in the Mid-Atlantic area fell from above the national mark to below it. Manufacturing accounted for 16.6 percent of the area's production in 1989.

- The Mid-Atlantic area had 1,088,101 business establishments in 1989, up 259,902 or 31.4 percent from 1979. Nationwide, the number rose 34.7 percent during the same period.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from the Mid-Atlantic region in 1987 is estimated at $24.97 billion, or 12.9 percent of the U.S. total, down from 13.8 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the area from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other areas.

Wages and Income

- The Mid-Atlantic area's per-capita personal income of $21,635 sources in 1990 was 15.7 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Per-capita personal income in the area grew an inflation-adjusted 28.1 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to a rise of 18.8 percent for the nation, 32.2 percent for New England, and 15.6 percent for the Midwest.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per Mid-Atlantic employee grew an inflation-adjusted 12.3 percent to $26,828 on average across all industries, compared to 3.5 percent to $23,602 for the nation. From 1980 to 1990 in the area, no major industries experienced a decline in inflation-adjusted wages. The Mid-Atlantic area's highest-wage industries in 1990 were finance, insurance and real estate; mining; and wholesale trade.

- The Mid-Atlantic area had approximately 4.6 million persons with incomes below the U.S. poverty line and a poverty rate of 10.9 percent, compared to 13.1 percent for the nation, according to the 1990 census. The Mid-Atlantic states together accounted for 14.4 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. That same year, the area accounted for 18.4 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

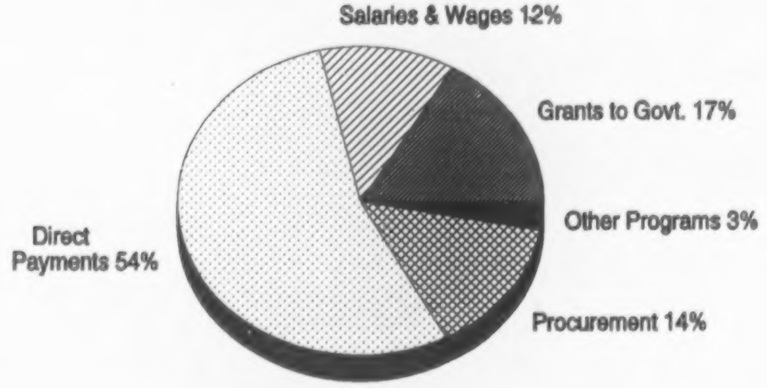
- Taken together, the five Mid-Atlantic states received $4,364 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 105 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the area received 102 percent of the 50-state per-capita total.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in the Mid-Atlantic area totaled $189.06 billion. The area would have lost $9.39 billion if its federal spending per person had equalled the national per-capita level.

- When amounts per person for fiscal 1991 federal spending by category in the Mid-Atlantic area are compared to those nationwide, the following patterns emerge: The Mid-Atlantic area stood at 124 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 90 percent for salaries and wages; 111 percent for direct payments to individuals; 87 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 97 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in the Mid-Atlantic area amounted to $627 per person, or 72 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in the Mid-Atlantic area rises from 105 percent to 114 percent of the U.S. per-capita level.

Federal Expenditures in Mid-Atlantic by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $189.056 billion

Delaware

Delaware outpaced the nation for growth in both employment and production in the 1980s. It enjoyed the fastest rate of increase for jobs of any state in the Northeast-Midwest region and above-average employment gains from a broad cross-section of both goods- and service-producing industries. The number of jobs in the finance, insurance and real estate sector increased by more than two and a half times, in part because of the growth in banking that followed changes in the state's regulatory laws. In terms of output, Delaware recorded above-average gains from manufacturing; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; finance, insurance and real estate; the services industry; and retail trade. The average wage grew more slowly in Delaware over the period but remained higher than the national average at the end of the 1980s. Personal income grew faster as well. The state experienced above-average population growth.

At the start of the 1990s, Delaware depended more on output from manufacturing than all but two other states because of its heavy reliance on chemicals and related products. All other major industries accounted for below-average shares of production, although Delaware had a higher concentration of jobs in construction and finance as well as manufacturing. Among the Mid-Atlantic states, only Delaware enjoyed an increase in manufacturing employment. The federal government estimates that the value of the state's manufacturing output grew much faster than its manufacturing employment because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

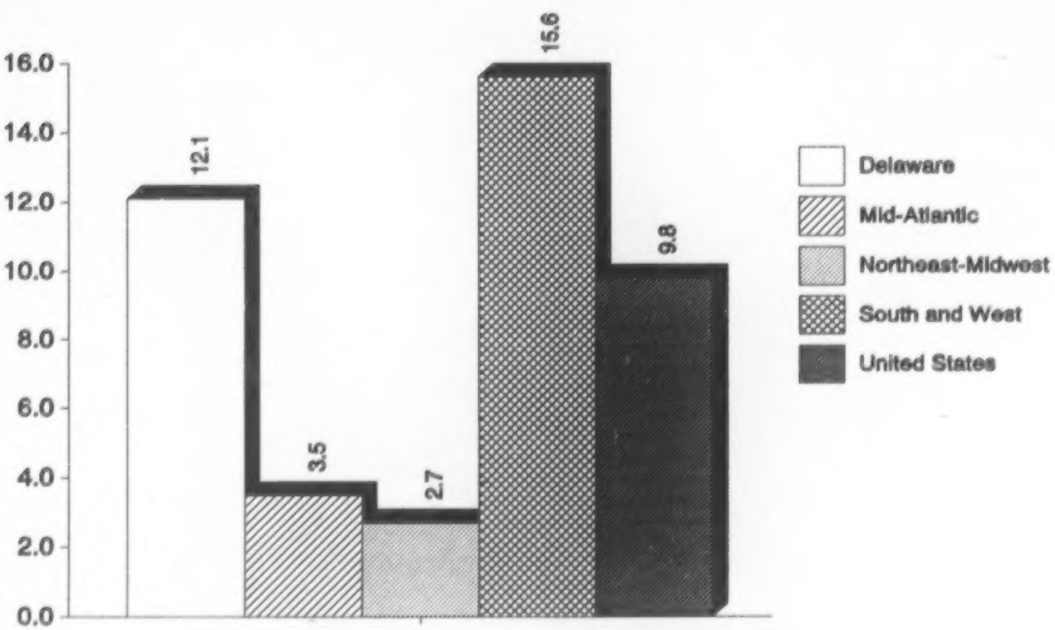
Above-average shares of the state's work force held technical, sales and administrative-support positions, and worked in precision production, craft and repair jobs. Delaware's residents were more likely than their U.S. counterparts in the late 1980s to have completed high school. Output per worker in the state surpassed the national level.

In the 1980s, Delaware benefitted from significant growth in chemicals manufacturing. In the 1990s, restructuring among Delaware's chemical producers and in the U.S. auto sector may dampen manufacturing growth there. The state also experienced a rapid expansion of its finance, insurance and real estate industry, a trend that will slow but continue in the coming years. In the future, other service-producing industries in Delaware will register gains as well.

People and Places

- Delaware's population reached 666,168 in 1990, up 71,830 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 46th for number of residents, accounting for 0.3 percent of the U.S. population.
- Delaware ranked 17th among states for its population growth rate of 12.1 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 3.5 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 9.8 percent for the nation.
- Delaware was the seventh most densely populated state in 1990 with 340.8 persons per square mile on average. By contrast, the densities of the Mid-Atlantic area and the United States were 387.2 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Delaware, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Delaware was 32.9 in 1990, the same as the median age for the nation. The state had an above-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 13th). It had below-average shares of older persons (31st) and younger persons (40th).

- Delaware was 80.3 percent white, 16.9 percent African-American, and 1.4 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 2.4 percent of the state's population.

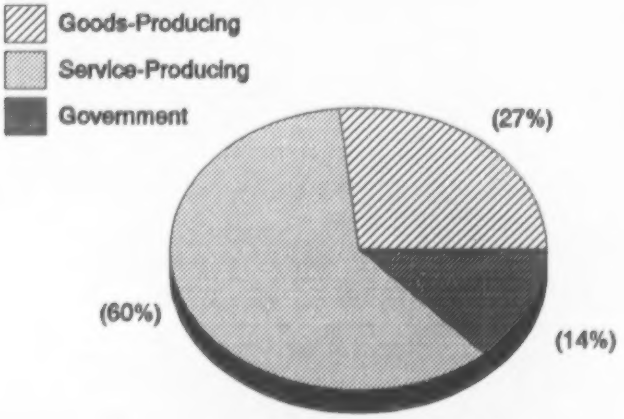
Workers and Jobs

- Delaware's civilian labor force reached approximately 362,000 in 1990, up 27.5 percent from 1980, compared to 10.6 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 64.5 percent in 1980 to 69.9 percent in 1990, placing Delaware 14th among states. In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic participation rate was 64.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 33.6 percent in Delaware from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 76.5 percent to 84,700 jobs, replacing manufacturing as the Delaware's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with

75,900 jobs, up 35.5 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 71,700 with only a slight increase of 800, or 1.1 percent, over the period. The number of Delaware jobs in the finance, insurance and real estate sector shot up 157.7 percent to 31,700 from 1980 to 1990. In those ten years, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions, and an increase of 30.2 percent in employment in finance, insurance and real estate.

Delaware Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Delaware ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in finance, insurance and real estate (third); construction (seventh); and manufacturing (fourteenth). These the three industries accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation on average. Delaware ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in mining (49th); government (47th); wholesale and retail trade (44th); and transportation, communications and public utilities (43rd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Delaware had above-average shares of its work force employed in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs, and in precision production, craft and repair positions. The state had below-average shares of workers employed as managers and professionals, as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The share of Delaware workers in service occupations was equal to the national share.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Delaware stood at 19,000, or 5.1 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 51.3 percent of Delaware's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 5.6 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

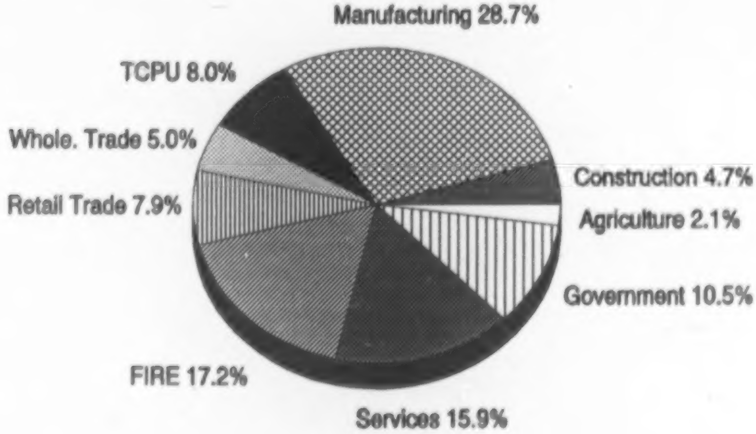
- The share of Delaware's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 68.6 percent in 1980 to 80.7 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 17.5 percent in 1980 to 19.4 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Delaware grew an inflation-adjusted 42 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 35 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Delaware ranked 17th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Delaware accounted for 0.3 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $15.42 billion. Delaware ranked 45th among states for total output but 12th for its output per worker of about $43,600; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

Delaware Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Delaware ranked third among states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from the manufacturing sector, the only industry that accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole. Delaware ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from retail trade (48th) and wholesale trade (43rd). It had no recorded output from mining.

- From 1979 to 1989, Delaware experienced faster growth in output than the nation on average for the major industrial categories of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (third for growth among states): finance, insurance and real estate (fifth); the services-industry (14th); retail trade (17th); and manufacturing (20th). For the other major categories, Delaware held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 18th for wholesale trade; 20th for construction; 25th for government; and 30th for transportation, communications and public utilities. Mining contracted in the state as well as the nation over the period.

- Delaware had 29,861 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 4.6 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 3.9 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Delaware in 1990 were up 43.5 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Delaware also had 42 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Delaware had 18,036 in 1989, up 5,991 or 49.7 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 31.4 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area during the same period. Delaware recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 16.5 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 679, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Delaware in 1987 is estimated at $519.7 million, or 0.3 percent of the U.S. total, down from 0.5 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

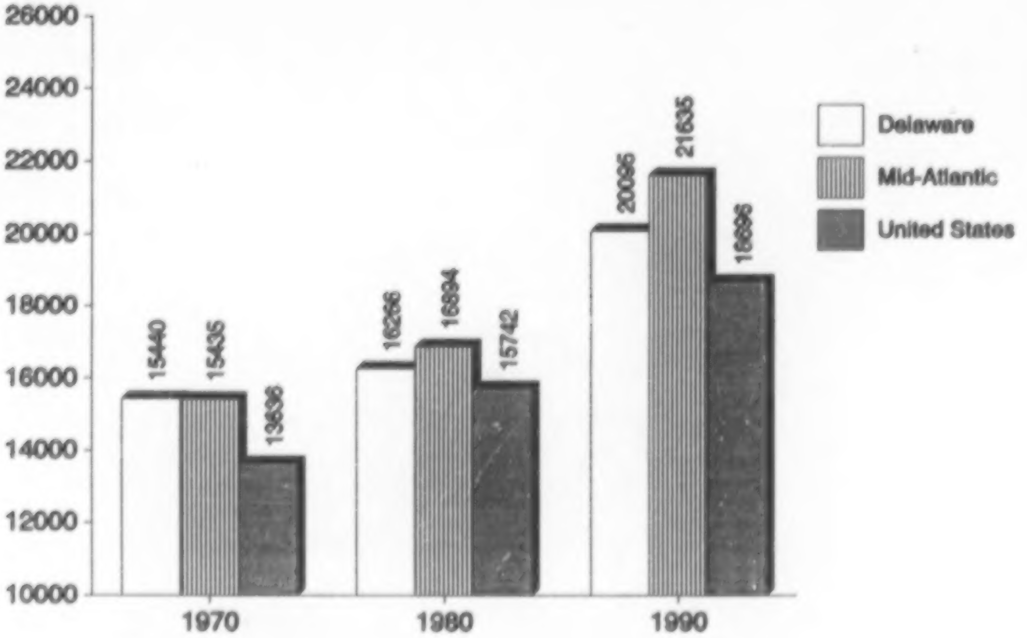
Wages and Income

- Delaware's per-capita personal income of $20,095 in 1990 was 7.5 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 23.5 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 18.8 percent for the nation. Delaware ranked 15th among states for this growth during the period and 11th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 0.9 percent in Delaware to $24,423 on average. This compares to growth of 12.3 percent for Mid-Atlantic wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Delaware ranked tenth among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in mining, down 6.7 percent; construction, down 8.6 percent; and retail trade, down 2.8 percent. Delaware's highest-wage industries were mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade during this period.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Delaware grew an inflation-adjusted 15.1 percent to $46,524 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Delaware's median income for these families ranked eighth among states and was $5,073 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 8.7 percent in Delaware, compared to 10.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 0.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it also accounted for 0.2 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

- Delaware received $3,581 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 86 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 104 percent of the national per-capita total. Delaware ranked 42nd among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

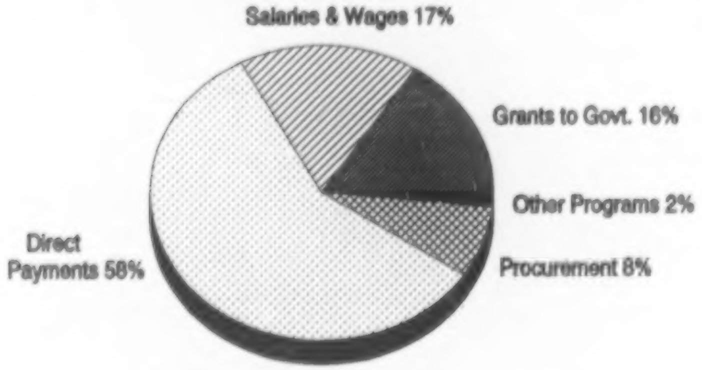
- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Delaware totaled $2.44 billion. The state would have gained $385 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Delaware stood at 97 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 106 percent for salaries and wages; 97

percent for direct payments to individuals; 39 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 40 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Delaware amounted to $579 per person, or 67 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Delaware rises from 86 percent to 91 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 42nd to 41st.

Federal Expenditures in Delaware by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $2.435 billion

Maryland

Maryland's economy grew faster than the national average in the 1980s. The state enjoyed above-average increases in employment and production from all major industries except manufacturing and government, both of which lost jobs over the period. The state enjoyed faster growth in income, average wage, population, and the number of business establishments. Labor-force participation among Maryland residents was high.

At the start of the 1990s, Maryland had above-average shares of its output coming from retail trade, the services industry, government, and construction. Research and development across all industries also accounted for a signficant part of the state's economy. The services industry surpassed government during the 1980s to become Maryland's largest employer. The state relies far less than the nation on average on manufacturing, which lost more than one in eight jobs from 1980 to 1990. The federal government, however, estimates that the value of Maryland's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

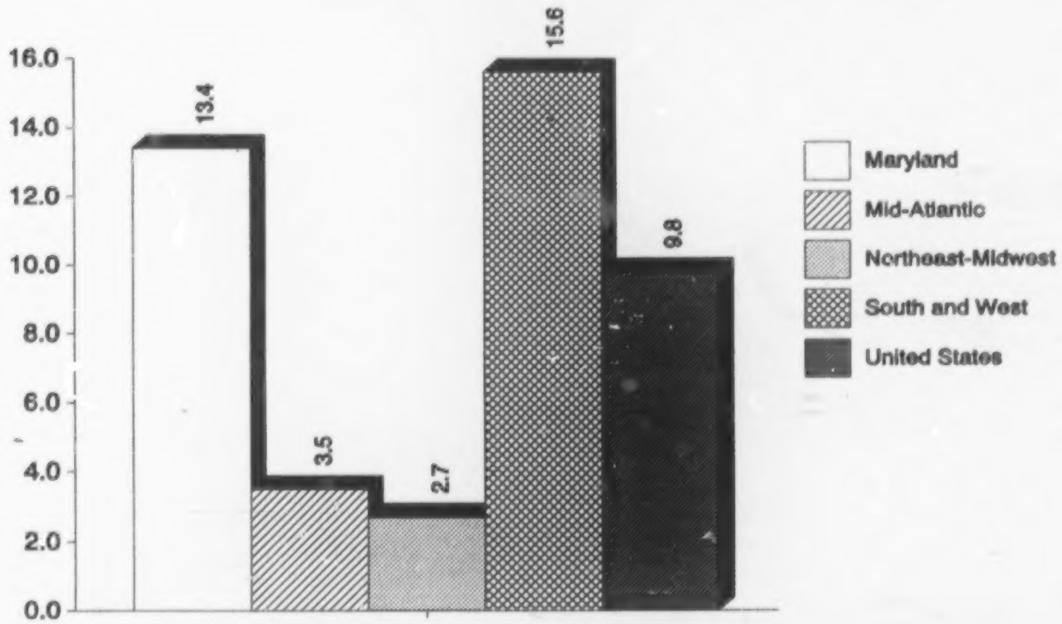
Maryland had above-average concentrations of managers and professionals, and workers in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. These occupations generally require well-educated workers. Not surprisingly, the residents of Maryland had above-average levels of education in the late 1980s.

Maryland relies on the government sector more than any other state in the Northeast-Midwest region because it borders the nation's capital and is home to numerous federal facilities. On a per-capita basis, the state receives three times the national average in federal dollars for procurement, and salaries and wages. If fiscal pressures prompt federal cutbacks in the 1990s, Maryland will suffer from the fallout. But strength in the services industry and other service-producing sectors will continue to boost the state's economy. Maryland also enjoys an edge in high-tech industries.

People and Places

- Maryland's population reached 4,781,468 in 1990, up 564,493 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 19th for number of residents, accounting for 1.9 percent of the U.S. population.
- Maryland ranked 15th among states for its population growth rate of 13.4 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 3.5 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 9.8 percent for the nation.
- Maryland was the fifth most densely populated state in 1990 with 489.2 persons per square mile on average. By contrast, the densities of the Mid-Atlantic area and the United States were 387.2 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Maryland, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Maryland was 33.0 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had an above-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking second). It had below-average shares of older persons (40th) and younger persons (42nd).

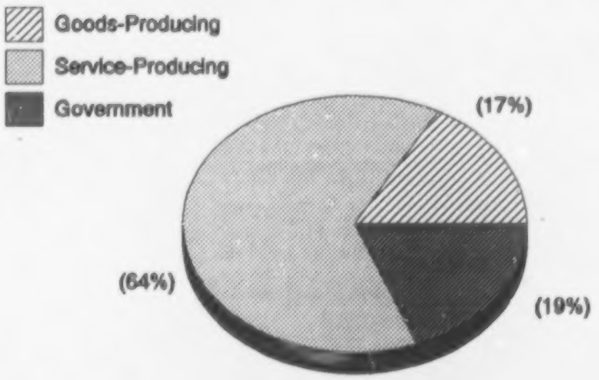
- Maryland was 71.0 percent white, 24.9 percent African-American, and 2.9 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 2.6 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Maryland's civilian labor force reached approximately 2.5 million in 1990, up 17.5 percent from 1980, compared to 10.6 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 68.6 percent in 1980 to 70.4 percent in 1990, placing Maryland tenth among states. In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic participation rate was 64.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 27.2 percent in Maryland from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 73.8 percent to 623,000 jobs, replacing government as Maryland's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 533,200 jobs, up 32.7 percent from 1980. Government employment--much of it federal--remained significant with 419,300 jobs despite a decline of 15,500, or 3.6 percent, over the period. Manufacturing accounted for 206,500 jobs in 1990, down 30,200 or 12.8 percent. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade, and 12.4 percent in government, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing employment.

Maryland Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Maryland ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in construction (second), the services industry (sixth), and wholesale and retail trade (15th). Government also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. Maryland ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in manufacturing (43rd) and mining (41st).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Maryland had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

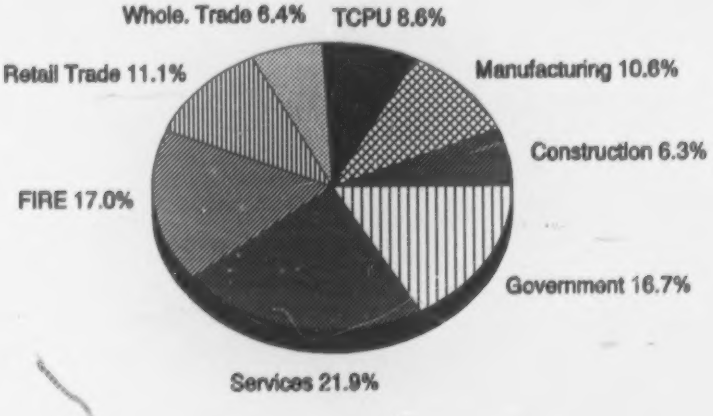
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Maryland stood at 118,000, or 4.6 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 47.9 percent of Maryland's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 7.3 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Maryland's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 67.4 percent in 1980 to 80.7 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 20.4 percent in 1980 to 27.4 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Maryland grew an inflation-adjusted 44 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 35 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Maryland ranked 16th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Maryland Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Maryland accounted for 1.9 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $99.07 billion. Maryland ranked 16th among states for total output and 25th for its output per worker of about $40,100; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Maryland ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from retail trade (fourth), the services industry (fifth), government (fifth), and construction (11th). These four industries accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Maryland ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (43rd) and manufacturing (41st).

- From 1979 to 1989, Maryland experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except manufacturing and government. Maryland held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: sixth for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; sixth for mining; eighth for the services industry; 10th for construction; 11th for retail trade; 12th for wholesale trade; 13th for finance, insurance and real estate; 14th for transportation, communications and public utilities; 22nd for government; and 37th for manufacturing.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Maryland totaled $5.09 billion in 1989, or 3.6 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 4.6 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 5.1 percent of Maryland's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 21.4 percent of Maryland's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Maryland had 16,674 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 2.6 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 1.6 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Maryland in 1990 were up 95.1 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Maryland also had 52 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Maryland had 112,320 in 1989, up 38,509 or 52.2 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 31.4 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area during the same period. Maryland recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 23.1 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 4,217, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Maryland in 1987 is estimated at $1.93 billion, or 1.0 percent of the U.S. total, up from 0.7 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

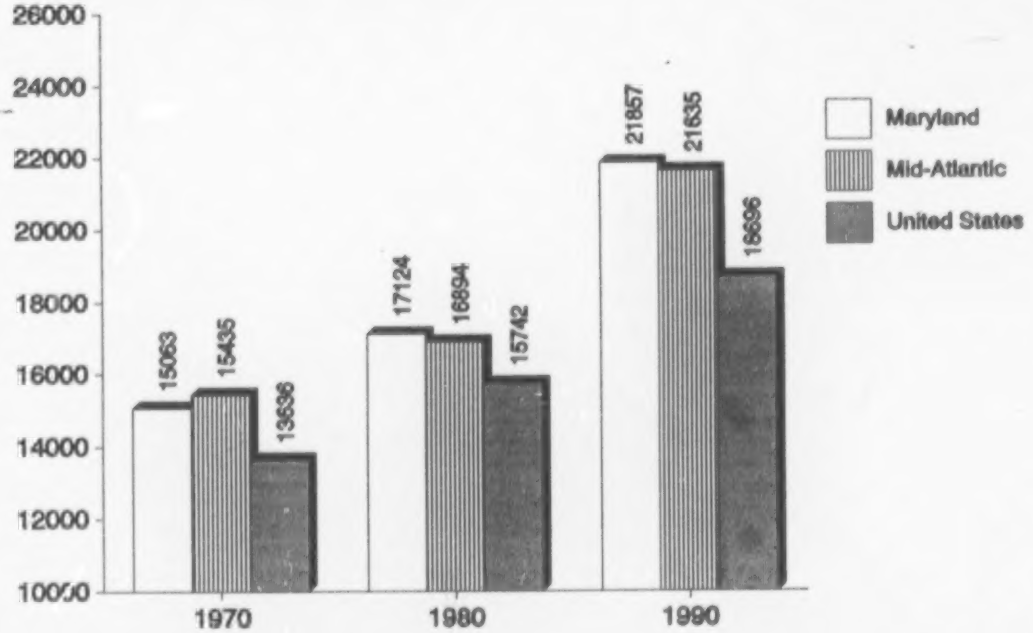
Wages and Income

- Maryland's per-capita personal income of $21,857 in 1990 was 16.9 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 27.6 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 18.8 percent for the nation. Maryland ranked tenth among states for this growth during the period and fifth for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 12.0 percent in Maryland to $24,730 on average. This compares to growth of 12.3 percent for Mid-Atlantic wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Maryland ranked ninth among states for its 1990 wages per employee. No major industries experienced a decline in inflation-adjusted wages over the period. Maryland's highest-wage industries were the federal government, wholesale trade, and mining.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Maryland grew an inflation-adjusted 22.8 percent to $53,385 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Maryland's median income for these families ranked third among states and was $11,934 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 8.3 percent in Maryland, compared to 10.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 1.6 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

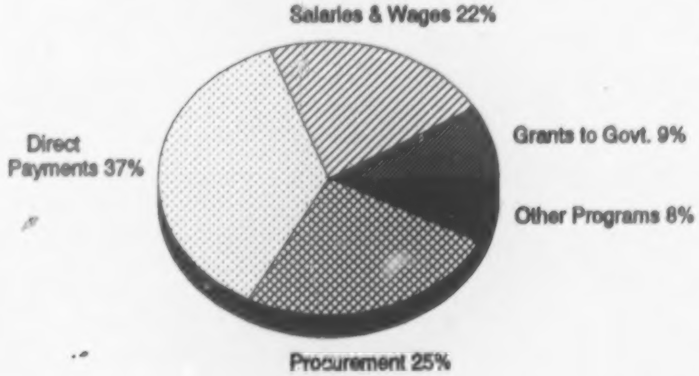
- Maryland received $6,071 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 146 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 139 percent of the national per-capita total. Maryland ranked third among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Maryland totaled $29.51 billion. The state would have lost $9.35 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Maryland stood at 90 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 231 percent for salaries and wages; 104 percent for direct payments to individuals; 213 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 334 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Maryland amounted to $1,479 per person, or 171 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Maryland falls from 146 percent to 140 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; its rank rises, however, from third to second because of a tight cluster of states around the U.S. mark for per-capita non-Department of Defense spending.

Federal Expenditures in Maryland by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $29.507 billion

New Jersey

New Jersey enjoyed broad-based growth in output during the 1980s. The state experienced faster increases than the nation as a whole for total output, with above-average expansions in all major industrial sectors except manufacturing. Nevertheless, total employment increased more slowly in the state than the nation because of a substantial drop in manufacturing jobs and lagging growth in the number of government positions. New Jersey ranked among the top states for income and wage levels at the end of the period. Even though its population grew more slowly than the nation's, New Jersey was the most densely settled state in 1990.

At the start of the 1990s, New Jersey depended more than the nation on average on output from a broad base of service-producing industries--wholesale trade; the finance, insurance and real estate sector; the services industry; and the transportation, communications and public utilities sector. It also derived more of its output from construction but slightly less from manufacturing, despite a high concentration of chemical producers. The state lost almost one in four of its manufacturing jobs from 1980 to 1990. The federal government estimates that the value of New Jersey's manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

In terms of occupational make-up, New Jersey's work force had above-average concentrations of managers and professionals, and workers in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. These occupations generally require well-educated workers. New Jersey outpaced the nation in the late 1980s for the level of educational attainment its residents had achieved.

In the coming years, New Jersey will recover gradually from its serious recession of the early 1990s. Slack demand and restructuring will slow gains in construction, manufacturing, and the finance, insurance and real estate sector. However, the state's wholesale trade and services industries will bounce back to meet regional and national demands as the U.S. economy moves forward.

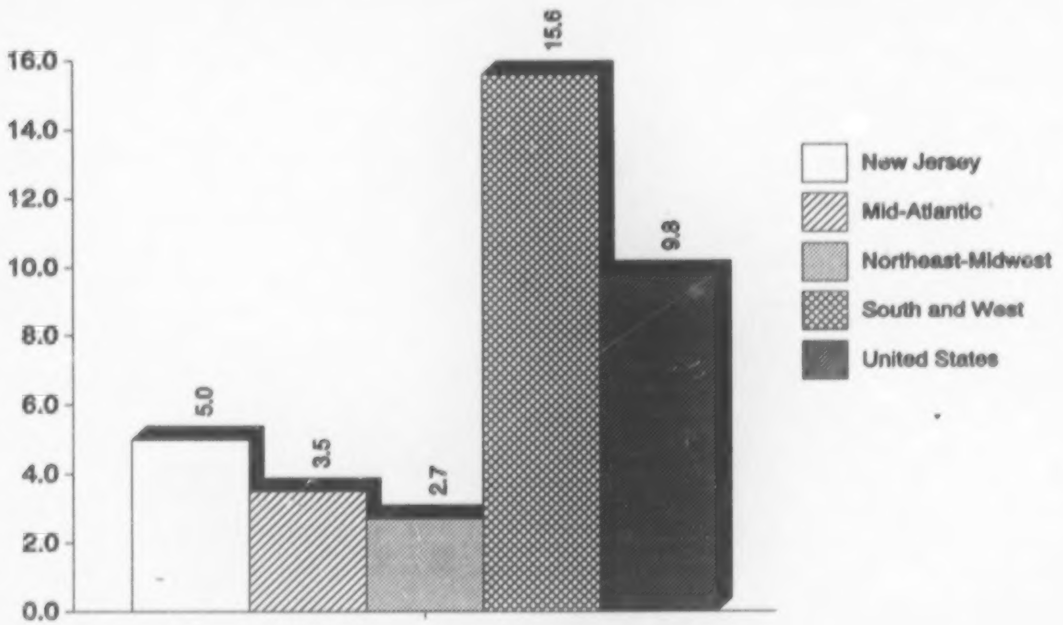
People and Places

- New Jersey's population reached 7,730,188 in 1990, up 365,365 from the 1980 level. The state ranked ninth for number of residents, accounting for 3.1 percent of the U.S. population.

- New Jersey ranked 27th among states for its population growth rate of 5.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 3.5 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- New Jersey was the most densely populated state in the nation in 1990, with 1,042.0 persons per square mile on average. By contrast, the densities of the Mid-Atlantic area and the United States were 387.2 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of New Jersey, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in New Jersey was 34.5 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had above-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 12th) and 65 and older (16th). It had a below-average share of younger persons (46th).

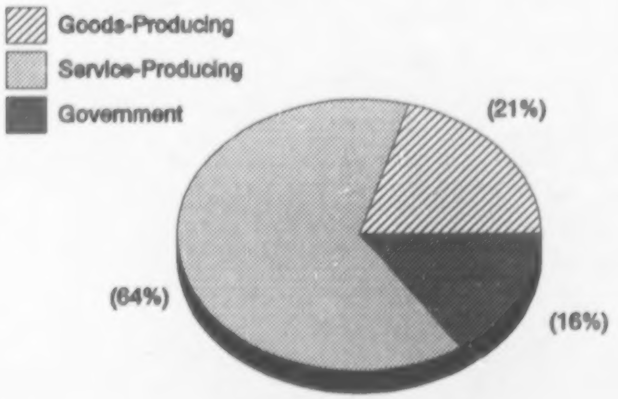
- New Jersey was 79.3 percent white, 13.4 percent African-American, and 3.5 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 9.6 percent of the state's population. New Jersey would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

Workers and Jobs

- New Jersey's civilian labor force reached approximately 4.0 million in 1990, up 12.6 percent from 1980, compared to 10.6 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 64.2 percent in 1980 to 67.2 percent in 1990, placing New Jersey 30th among states. In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic participation rate was 64.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 19.8 percent in New Jersey from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 63.9 percent to 988,700 jobs, replacing manufacturing as New Jersey's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 877,300 jobs, up 29.0 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 599,600 despite a decline of 181,400, or 23.2 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

New Jersey Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 New Jersey ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in transportation, communications and public utilities (eighth); finance, insurance and real estate (tenth); and the services industry (11th). Wholesale and retail trade also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation on average. New Jersey ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in mining (44th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that New Jersey had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in New Jersey stood at 202,000, or 5.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 39.9 percent of New Jersey's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 9.9 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of New Jersey's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 67.4 percent in 1980 to 79.4 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 18.3 percent in 1980 to 25.7 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

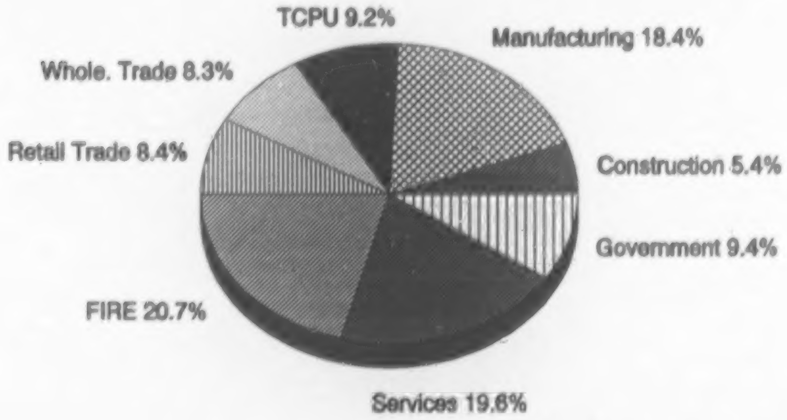
Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in New Jersey grew an inflation-adjusted 53 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 35 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. New Jersey ranked seventh among all states and first in the Mid-Atlantic area for growth during the period.

Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- New Jersey accounted for 3.9 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $203.38 billion. New Jersey ranked eighth among states for total output and third for its output per worker of about $52,900; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

New Jersey Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- New Jersey ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from wholesale trade (second); finance, insurance and real estate (fourth); the services industry (11th); and construction (15th). Transportation, communications and public utilities also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole. New Jersey ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (49th); retail trade (46th); government (45th); and mining (44th).

- From 1979 to 1989, New Jersey experienced faster growth in output than the nation on average for all major industrial categories except manufacturing. New Jersey held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: third for wholesale trade; fourth for finance, insurance and real estate; fifth for construction; fifth for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; sixth for the services industry; 13th for retail trade; 15th for government; 15th for mining; 23rd for transportation, communications and public utilities; and 31st for manufacturing.

- Expenditures on all research and development in New Jersey totaled $7.23 billion in 1989, or 5.2 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 6.3 percent in 1985. R&D

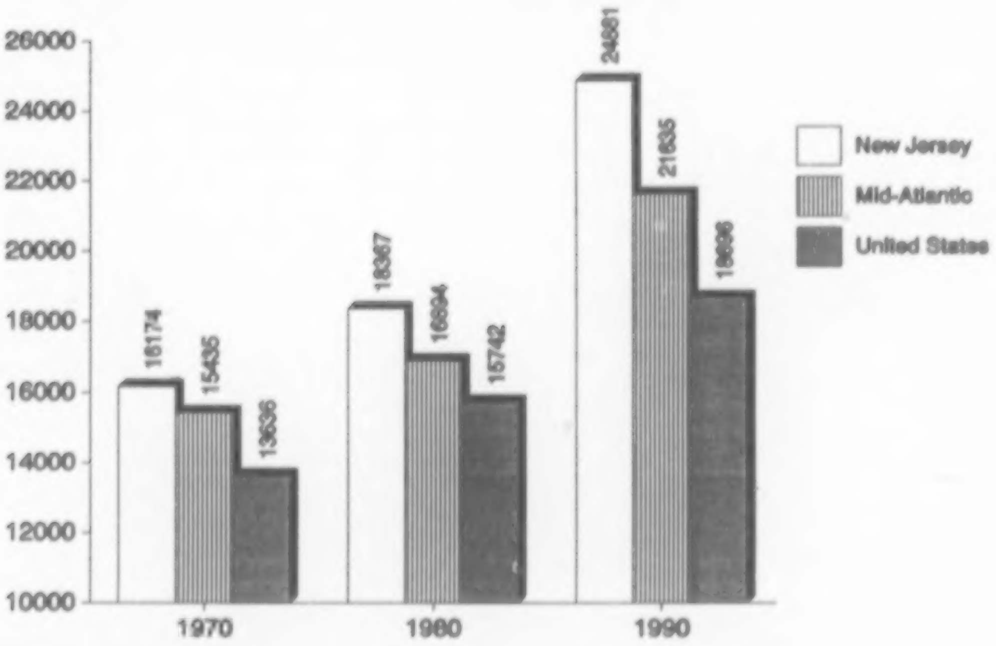
expenditures amounted to 3.6 percent of New Jersey's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 88.3 percent of New Jersey's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- New Jersey had 28,281 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 4.4 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 4.0 percent in 1980. Incorporations in New Jersey in 1990 were up 31.6 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. New Jersey also had 53 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.
- A count of old and new business establishments shows New Jersey had 214,036 in 1989, up 59,751 or 38.7 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 31.4 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area during the same period. New Jersey recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose by just eight, or 0.1 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 13,919, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from New Jersey in 1987 is estimated at $3.98 billion, or 2.1 percent of the U.S. total, down from 2.7 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- New Jersey's per-capita personal income of $24,881 ranked second in the nation in 1990. This amount was 33.1 percent higher than the U.S. level of $18,696. Personal income in New Jersey increased an inflation-adjusted 35.5 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, the fastest growth of any state. Growth was 28.1 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 18.8 percent in the nation.
- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 18.0 percent in New Jersey to $28,449 on average. This compares to 12.3 percent for Mid-Atlantic wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. New Jersey ranked fourth among states for its 1990 wages per employee. No major industry experienced a decline in inflation-adjusted wages in this period. New Jersey's highest-wage industries were mining, wholesale trade, and construction.
- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in New Jersey grew an inflation-adjusted 28.0 percent to $56,436 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. New Jersey's median income for these families ranked first among states and was $14,985 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 7.6 percent in New Jersey, compared to 10.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.8 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 2.8 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

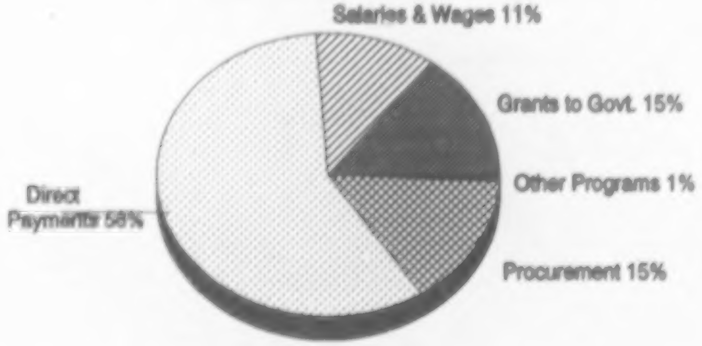
- New Jersey received $3,977 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 96 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 90 percent of the national per-capita total. New Jersey ranked 32nd among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in New Jersey totaled $30.86 billion. The state would have gained $1.32 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, New Jersey stood at 99 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 79 percent for salaries and wages; 108 percent for direct payments to individuals; 83 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 30 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in New Jersey amounted to $680 per person, or 79 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in New Jersey rises from 96 percent to 100 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 32nd to 28th.

Federal Expenditures in New Jersey by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $30.862 billion

New York

New York experienced slower gains in employment but faster growth in production than the nation on average in the 1980s. The state trailed the rest of the country for job growth from all expanding industrial sectors except construction and suffered a steeper decline in manufacturing employment. In terms of output, New York enjoyed more rapid expansions from most sectors, with notable increases in production from construction, and the finance, insurance and real estate industry. At the end of the period, the state ranked far ahead of the nation for average income, wage, and output per worker. The state's population grew relatively slowly. However, it remained the second most populated state behind California.

Entering the 1990s, New York relied more than any other state on the finance, insurance and real estate industry for both jobs and output. It also depended heavily on the services industry, which stood as the state's largest employer. Wholesale trade accounted for an above-average share of New York's output. Manufacturing made up a below-average share. The state lost more than one in five manufacturing jobs from 1980 to 1990, but the federal government estimates that the value of manufacturing output continued to grow even as employment declined. Increased productivity allows fewer workers to produce more and explains why trends in employment and output may differ. Some of the divergence in New York's manufacturing trends, however, probably stems from the difficulty of estimating changes in output over time.

Above-average shares of New York's work force were employed as managers and professionals, in service occupations, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. In the late 1980s, residents of the state were about as likely as those in the nation as a whole to have completed high school, but not as likely to have completed four years of college.

In the late 1980s, New York sustained jobs losses in several key industries; it entered a serious recession at the start of the 1990s. Restructuring and a general slowdown caused a significant retrenchment in the financial industries. The real estate and construction sectors also turned down sharply. The state lost jobs in all the major industries. Problems in some sectors will continue for a time. However, a resurgence of growth in the U.S. economy will bring gains for New York because of its many ties to national markets.

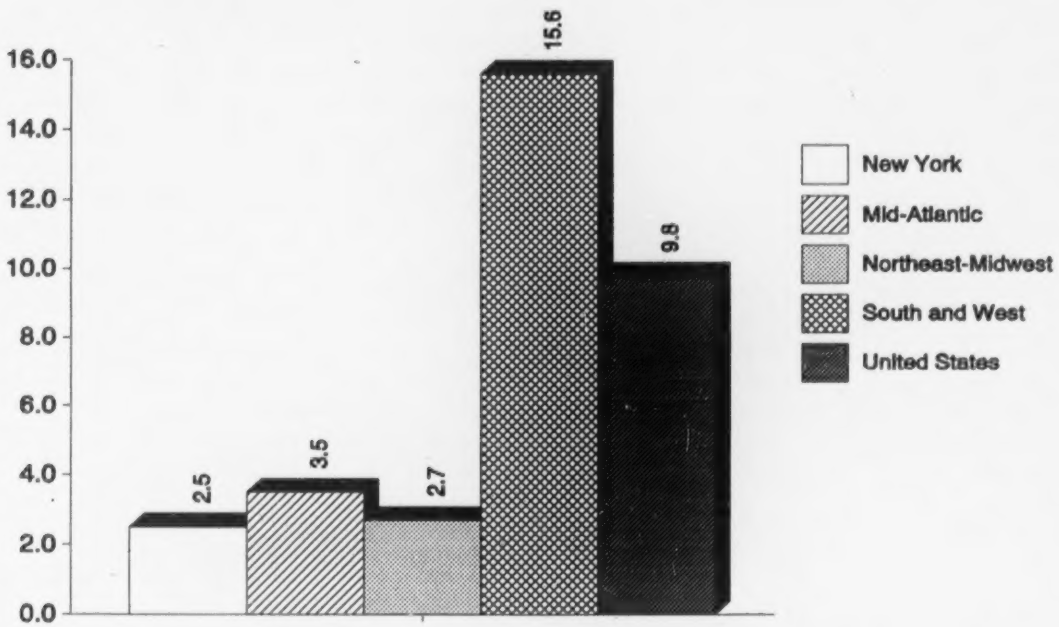
People and Places

- New York's population reached 17,990,455 in 1990, up 432,383 from the 1980 level. The state ranked second behind California for number of residents, accounting for 7.2 percent of the U.S. population.

- New York ranked 35th among states for its population growth rate of 2.5 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 3.5 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- New York was the sixth most densely populated state in 1990 with 381.0 persons per square mile on average. By contrast, the densities of the Mid-Atlantic area and the United States were 387.2 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of New York, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in New York was 33.9 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had above-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 15th) and 65 and older (20th). It had a below-average share of younger persons (44th).

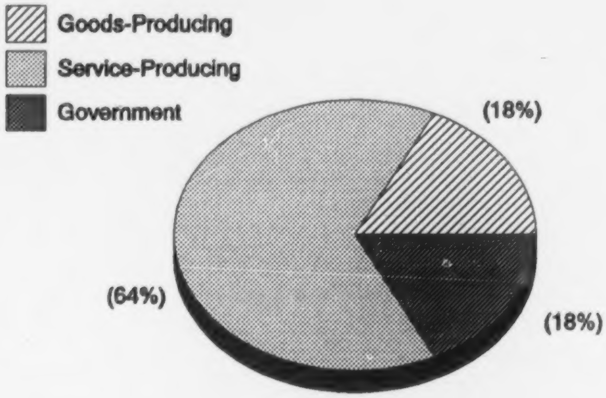
- New York was 74.4 percent white, 15.9 percent African-American, and 3.9 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 12.3 percent of the state's population. New York would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

Workers and Jobs

- New York's civilian labor force reached approximately 8.7 million in 1990, up 8.7 percent from 1980, compared to 10.6 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 59.9 percent in 1980 to 62.8 percent in 1990, placing New York 45th among states. In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic participation rate was 64.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 13.9 percent in New York from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 40.2 percent to 2.4 million jobs and remained New York's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 1.7 million jobs, up 15.0 percent from 1980. Government employment ranked third with 1.5 million jobs, up 12.0 percent. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 1.1 million despite a decline of 313,900, or 21.7 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade, 12.4 percent in government, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing employment.

New York Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 New York ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in finance, insurance and real estate (first), and the services industry (fifth). Government also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. New York ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in wholesale and retail trade (48th), and mining (43rd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that New York had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support positions, and in service jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry, and fishing jobs.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in New York stood at 451,000, or 5.2 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 38.9 percent of New York's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 12.4 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

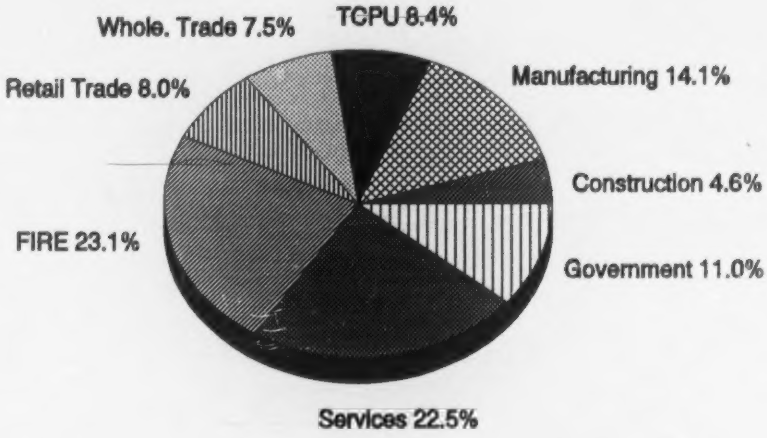
- The share of New York's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 76.7 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 17.9 percent in 1980 to 22.8 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in New York grew an inflation-adjusted 33 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 35 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. New York ranked 23rd for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- New York accounted for 8.5 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $441.07 billion. New York ranked second among states for total output and second for its output per worker of about $53,400; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

New York Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- New York ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from finance, insurance and real estate (first); the services industry (fourth); and wholesale trade (sixth). These three industries accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. New York ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (50th); retail trade (47th); and mining (43rd).

- From 1979 to 1989, New York experienced faster growth in output than the nation as a whole for the major industrial categories of construction (fourth for growth among states); government (14th); finance, insurance and real estate (15th); retail trade (21st); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (24th); and mining (24th). For the other major categories, New York held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 24th for the services industry, 26th for wholesale trade, 42nd for manufacturing, and 45th for transportation, communications and public utilities.

- Expenditures on all research and development in New York totaled $9.90 billion in 1989, or 7.1 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 7.8 percent in 1985. R&D

expenditures amounted to 2.2 percent of New York's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 81.5 percent of New York's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- New York had 65,569 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 10.1 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 10.6 percent in 1980. Incorporations in New York in 1990 were up 16.1 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. New York also had 59 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows New York had 466,706 in 1989, up 99,064 or 26.9 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 31.4 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area during the same period. New York recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except manufacturing. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state fell 10.5 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 27,813, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from New York in 1987 is estimated at $11.82 billion, or 6.1 percent of the U.S. total. New York accounted for 6.1 percent of all shipments in 1983, also. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

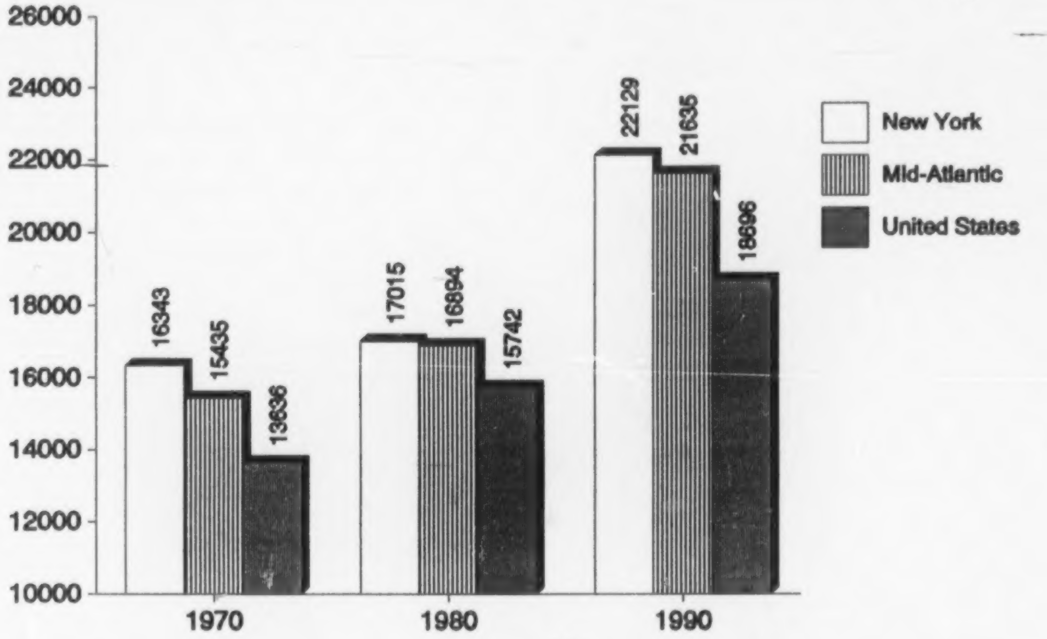
Wages and Income

- New York's per-capita personal income of $22,129 was fourth highest in the nation in 1990. This amount was 18.4 percent higher than the U.S. level of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 30.1 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 18.8 percent for the nation. New York ranked sixth among states for this growth during the period.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 16.0 percent in New York to $28,873 on average. This compares to growth of 12.3 percent for Mid-Atlantic wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. New York ranked third among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in transportation, communications and public utilities, down 0.9 percent. New York's highest-wage industries were finance, insurance and real estate; mining; and wholesale trade.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in New York grew an inflation-adjusted 13.8 percent to $44,200 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. New York's median income for these families ranked 14th among states and was $2,749 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 13.0 percent in New York, compared to 10.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 7.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 9.0 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

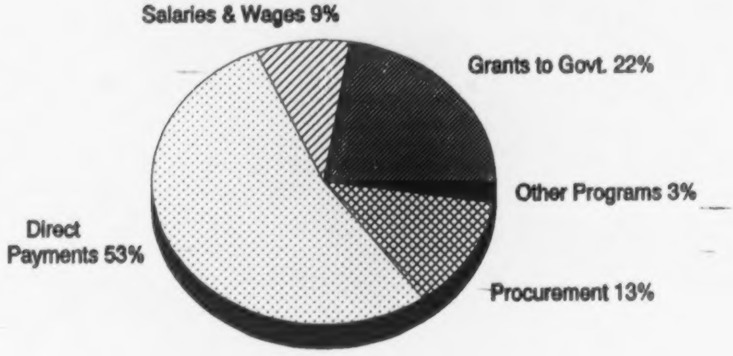
Federal Expenditures

- New York received $4,252 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 103 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 102 percent of the national per-capita total. New York ranked 18th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.
- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in New York totaled $76.79 billion. The state would have lost $1.90 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, New York stood at 163 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 65 percent for salaries and wages; 107 percent for direct payments to individuals; 77 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 76 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in New York amounted to $486 per person, or 56 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in New York rises from 103 percent to 115 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 18th to tenth.

Federal Expenditures in New York by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $76.790 billion

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania lagged behind the nation for economic growth in the 1980s. The state experienced slower employment gains from all expanding industries except construction, and faster declines for manufacturing and mining. In terms of production, it had slower increases in output from all sectors but agriculture and mining. Pennsylvania ended the period with average income and wage levels slightly below the national marks. Its population remained stable and ranked second only to Florida for share of residents ages 65 or older.

At the start of the 1990s, Pennsylvania depended more than the nation on average on the services industry; manufacturing; and the transportation, communications and public utilities sector. From 1980 to 1990, Pennsylvania lost almost one in four jobs in manufacturing, which dropped from its standing as the state's largest employer to its third. The federal government estimates that the value of the state's manufacturing output continued to grow even as manufacturing employment declined because of productivity increases. The same pattern held for mining. In both cases, some of the recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

In terms of occupations, Pennsylvania had above-average concentrations of operators, fabricators and laborers, and workers in precision production, craft and repair jobs. Adults in the state were about as likely as those in the rest of the nation in the late 1980s to have completed high school. A relatively smaller share had four or more years of college, relating in part to the state's occupational mix and its older population.

Pennsylvania entered the 1990s in a stronger position than several other Mid-Atlantic states and suffered less from the recent recession. The state avoided some of the overbuilding that plagued real estate markets elsewhere; it depends less than some of its neighbors on the troubled finance industry. In the coming years, Pennsylvania's services industry should continue to experience significant growth, while a national recovery will help the state's struggling steel makers and its other manufacturers.

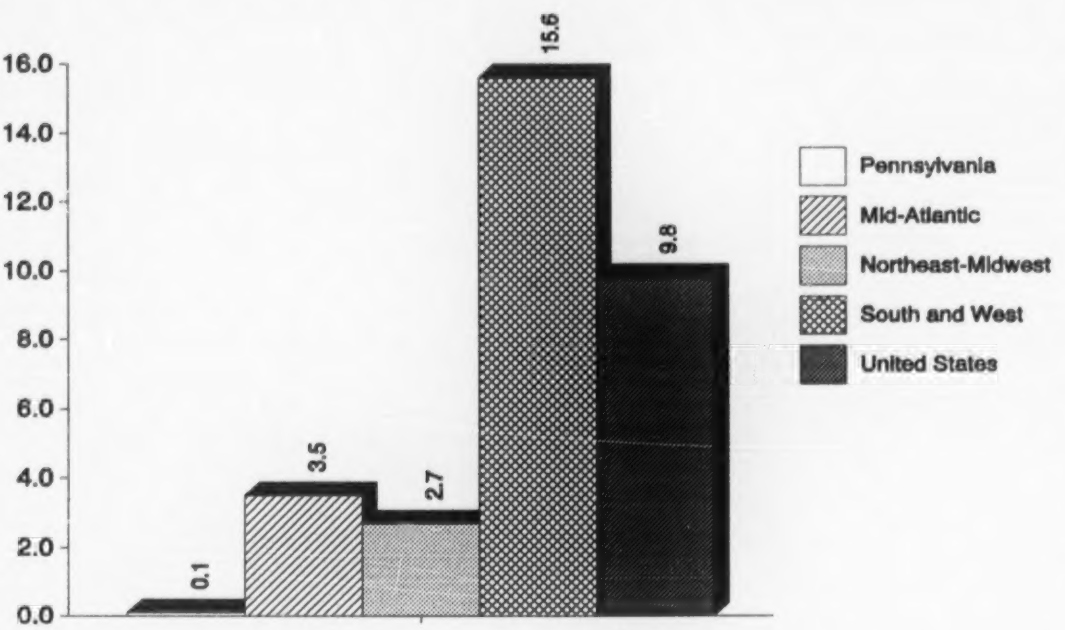
People and Places

- Pennsylvania's population reached 11,881,643 in 1990, up 17,748 from the 1980 level. The state ranked fifth for number of residents, accounting for 4.8 percent of the U.S. population.

- Pennsylvania ranked 45th among states for its population growth rate of 0.1 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 3.5 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- Pennsylvania was the eighth most densely populated state in the nation but the least densely populated state in the Mid-Atlantic area in 1990, with 265.1 persons per square mile on average. By contrast, the densities of the Mid-Atlantic area and the United States were 387.2 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Pennsylvania, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Pennsylvania was 35.0 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had below-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 28th) and under 18 (45th). It had an above-average share of older persons, ranking second behind Florida.

- Pennsylvania was 88.5 percent white, 9.2 percent African-American, and 1.2 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 2.0 percent of the state's population. Pennsylvania would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

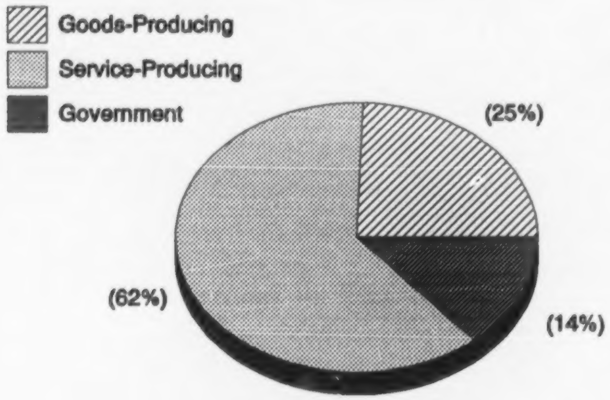
Workers and Jobs

- Pennsylvania's civilian labor force reached approximately 5.9 million in 1990, up 8.6 percent from 1980, compared to 10.6 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 60.1 percent in 1980 to 62.8 percent in 1990, placing Pennsylvania 46th among states. The low rate reflects, in part, the state's above-average share of persons 65 and older. In 1990 the Mid-Atlantic participation rate was 64.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 8.9 percent in Pennsylvania from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 48.9 percent to

1.5 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as Pennsylvania's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 1.2 million jobs, up 19.6 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 1.0 million despite a decline of 313,300, or 23.6 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

Pennsylvania Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Pennsylvania ranked among the top 15 states for the shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in the services industry (eighth) and manufacturing (15th). These two industries accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. Pennsylvania ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in government (46th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Pennsylvania had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in precision production, craft and repair positions. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs, in service positions, and in farming, forestry, and fishing jobs.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Pennsylvania stood at 318,000, or 5.4 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 42.2 percent of Pennsylvania's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 10.8 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Pennsylvania's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 64.7 percent in 1980 to 76.8 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 13.6 percent in 1980 to 18.6 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

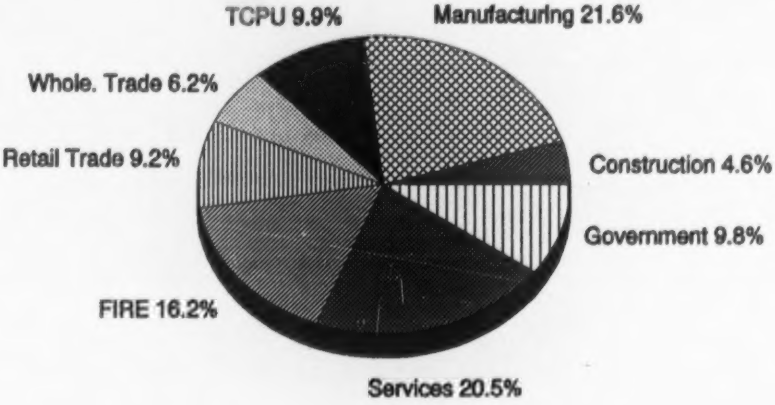
Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Pennsylvania grew an inflation-adjusted 21 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 35 percent the for Mid-Atlantic area and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Pennsylvania ranked

33rd among all states and last in the Mid-Atlantic area for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Pennsylvania accounted for 4.4 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $227.90 billion. Pennsylvania ranked fifth among states for total output and 22nd for its output per worker of about $40,600; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

Pennsylvania Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Pennsylvania ranked tenth among states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from the services industry, in part because of a high concentration of health services for the state's elderly population. Manufacturing, and transportation, communications and public utilities also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Pennsylvania ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from government (41st), and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (41st).

- From 1979 to 1989, Pennsylvania experienced slower growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and mining. Pennsylvania held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 19th for construction; 21st for mining; 22nd for wholesale trade; 23rd for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 24th for finance, insurance and real estate; 27th for the services industry; 27th for retail trade; 40th for government; 42nd for transportation, communications and public utilities; and 46th for manufacturing.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Pennsylvania totaled $5.79 billion in 1989, or 4.1 percent of the nation's R&D that year, up from 4.0 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.5 percent of Pennsylvania's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 80.0 percent of Pennsylvania's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Pennsylvania had 19,431 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 3.0 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 2.8 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Pennsylvania in 1990 were up 30.6 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania also had 68 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Pennsylvania had 277,003 in 1989, up 56,587 or 25.7 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 31.4 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area during the same period. Pennsylvania recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except mining, down 11.5 percent to 1,261. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 4.7 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 17,641, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

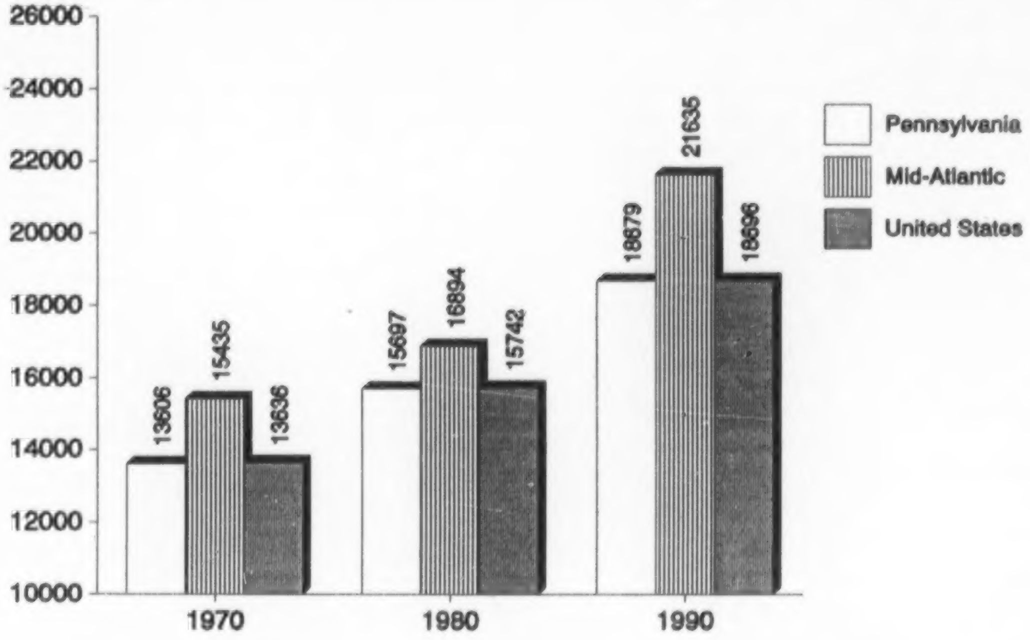
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Pennsylvania in 1987 is estimated at $6.72 billion, or 3.5 percent of the U.S. total, down from 3.8 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Pennsylvania's per-capita personal income of $18,679 in 1990 was 0.1 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 19.0 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area and 18.8 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania ranked 21st among states for this growth during the period and 18th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 2.8 percent in Pennsylvania to $23,457 on average. This compares to growth of 12.3 percent for Mid-Atlantic wages and 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Pennsylvania ranked 11th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in construction, down 1.8 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 0.1 percent; and retail trade, down 4.5 percent. Pennsylvania's highest-wage industries in those years were mining; transportation, communications and public utilities; and the federal government.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Pennsylvania grew an inflation-adjusted 3.8 percent to $40,892 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania's median income for these families ranked 23rd among states and was $559 lower than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 11.1 percent in Pennsylvania, compared to 10.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 4.0 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 4.8 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

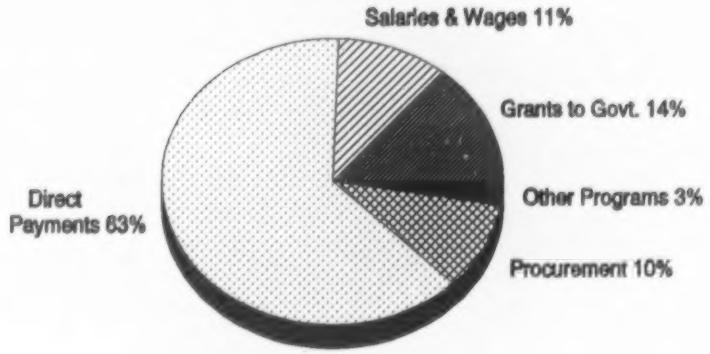
- Pennsylvania received $4,135 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or approximately 100 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 95 percent of the national per-capita total. Pennsylvania ranked 26th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Pennsylvania totaled $49.46 billion. The state would have gained $145 million if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Pennsylvania stood at 98 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 76 percent for salaries and wages; 123 percent for direct payments to individuals; 56 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 78 percent for other programs.

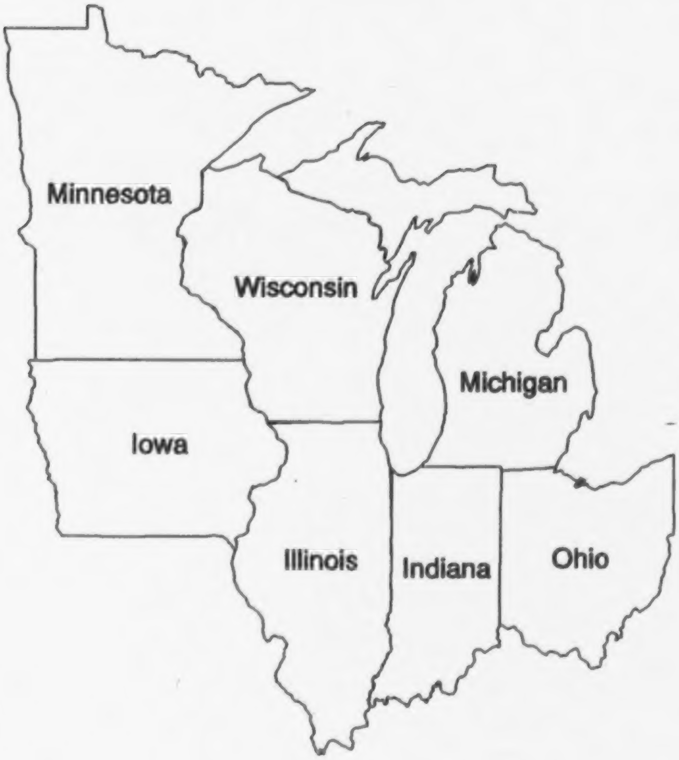
- Department of Defense expenditures in Pennsylvania amounted to $462 per person, or 53 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Pennsylvania rises from 100 percent to 112 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 26th to 13th.

Federal Expenditures in Pennsylvania by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $49.463 billion

The Midwest


Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio

The Midwest

The Midwest experienced the slowest economic growth of any area in the country in the 1980s. Employment increased more gradually in the Midwest than in the nation as a whole for all expanding industries and declined faster for those sectors that lost jobs. In terms of output, the area also trailed in growth from all major industries except mining, which expanded slowly in the area but declined in the nation. The Midwest's population increased at a slower pace than the national average from 1980 to 1990. The area's per-capita income grew slowly but dropped below the U.S. level. The average wage declined to less than the national amount. The midwestern poverty rate remained lower than the U.S. rate.

At the start of the 1990s, the Midwest derived more of its output than the nation as a whole from the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Wholesale trade also accounted for a slightly higher share of output in the area. In the 1980s, the Midwest lost one in 12 jobs in manufacturing, which dropped behind the services industry, and wholesale and retail trade for number of jobs. While manufacturing employment contracted, however, output grew, according to estimates from the federal government. Increases in productivity and shifts in the types of goods produced explain much of the difference in trends for employment and ouput. Some of the divergence, however, probably stems from the difficulties of estimating changes in output over time.

In terms of occupations, the Midwest had above-average concentrations of operators, fabricators and laborers, as well as workers in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. Data from the late 1980s show that the area surpassed the national average for the percentage of its population with four years of high school but lagged behind for the share with four years of college.

The Midwest economy has diversified during the last decade but continues to rely quite heavily on manufacturing. During much of the 1980s, midwestern manufacturers struggled with a number of serious obstacles to growth. A run-up in the value of the dollar during the first half of the decade undercut export sales of the area's products and meant U.S. consumers could purchase many foreign goods more cheaply than domestically made ones. High oil prices in the early 1980s also hurt midwestern manufacturing. Furthermore, the national defense build-up largely bypassed the area's industries; many manufacturers there closed outmoded plants. At the end of the period, however, the Midwest benefited from a rebound in export sales, particularly for the durable goods its manufacturers sell to other businesses. Many of the manufacturing firms that restructured during the early and mid-1980s found themselves well-positioned growth in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Expansions in industries other than manufacturing also helped, broadening the area's economic base.

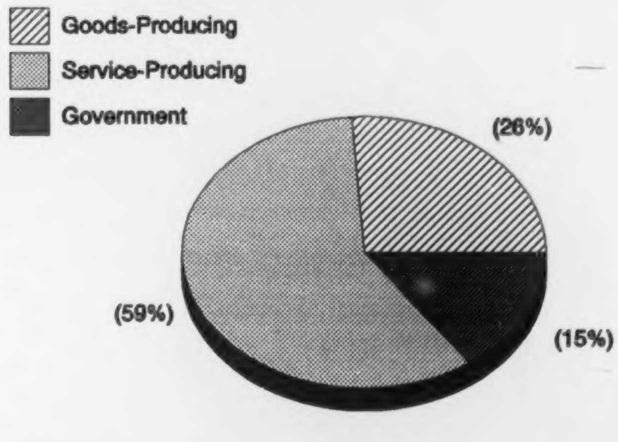
The national recession of the early 1990s brought job losses to the area, but many midwestern states have weathered the downturn better than states in other parts of the country. Overall economic circumstances should favor the Midwest in the coming years. The economic recovery will boost demand for goods from the area and allow midwestern manufacturers to increase production. Assuming stable or falling values for the dollar, export sales will continue to grow modestly. Unfortunately, the Midwest faces problems from downsizing by U.S. automakers. Unpredictable swings in the farm sector also may affect some of the areas's states adversely. Nevertheless, economic conditions in the 1990s should propel the Midwest beyond the period when its growth lagged significantly behind the nation.

People and Places

- The population of the Midwest reached 49,160,796 in 1990, up 488,801 from the 1980 level. The area's population grew 1.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, while the population of the entire United States increased 9.8 percent.
- The Midwest's share of the U.S. population declined to 19.8 percent in 1990 from 21.5 percent in 1980, despite the increase in residents, because of faster population growth in all other areas of the country.
- The Midwest held 19.8 percent of the U.S. population on 10.7 percent of the nation's land, for an average density of 129.7 persons per square mile in 1990. By contrast, the population density of the United States was 70.3 persons per square mile.
- Of the total population in the Midwest, persons 65 years of age and older accounted for 12.8 percent, 18- to 64-year-olds for 61.1 percent, and persons under 18 for 26.1 percent. By contrast, 12.6 percent of the U.S. population was 65 years and older, 61.9 percent fell within the ages of 18 to 64, and 25.6 percent was under 18.
- In terms of racial diversity, the Midwest area was 86.6 percent white, 10.1 percent African-American, and 1.4 percent Asian-American in 1990. The area would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 if increases in the number of African-Americans, Asian-Americans, and persons of other races had not offset a 428,746 drop in the number of whites. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 3.1 percent of the population in the Midwest.

Workers and Jobs

- The civilian labor force in the Midwest reached approximately 25.4 million in 1990, up 1.9 million or 8.2 percent from 1980, compared to a 16.7 percent increase for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the area grew from 65.3 percent in 1980 to 67.6 percent in 1990. The 1990 U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.
- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 13.5 percent in the Midwest from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for the all areas of the country combined. The services industry grew 45.4 percent to 5.4 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as the Midwest's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the area's second largest employer in 1990 with 5.3 million jobs, up 19.7 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 4.9 million, despite a decline of 438,000, or 8.3 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.



Midwest Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990

- Compared to the nation, the Midwest in 1990 had larger shares of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. The area had smaller shares than the nation as a whole employed in mining; construction; transportation, communications and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; the services industry; and government.

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that the Midwest had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The area had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support positions, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The share of midwestern workers in service occupations was equal to the national share.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in the Midwest stood at 1.5 million, or 5.8 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all areas combined. That year 45.2 percent of the Midwest's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 11.4 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

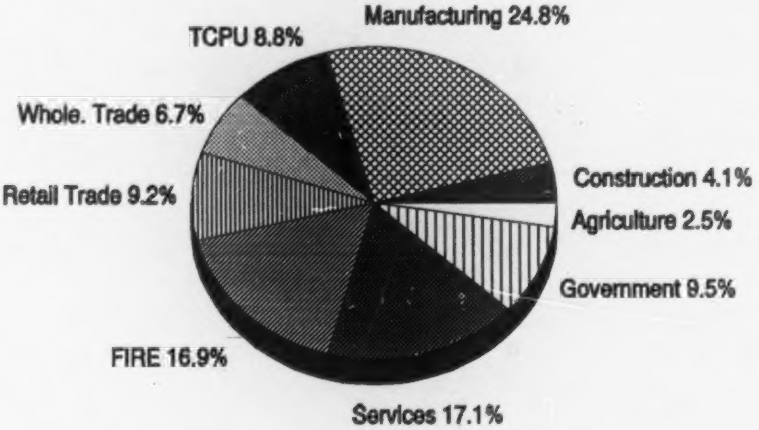
- The share of the Midwest population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 68.0 percent in 1980 to 78.8 percent in 1989, compared to 66.5 percent and 76.9 percent in those years for the nation. The share of the same population with four or more years of college rose from 14.7 percent in 1980 to 18.4 percent in 1989, compared to 16.2 percent and 21.1 percent for the nation.

Goods and Services

- Labor and property in the Midwest produced $995.28 billion in goods and services in 1989, as measured by federal estimates of gross state product. The area accounted for 19.3 percent of all U.S. production that year.

- Compared to the nation, the Midwest derived more of its 1989 output from from manufacturing; wholesale trade; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The area derived less from the services industry; finance, insurance and real estate; government; retail trade; transportation, communications and public utilities; construction; and mining.

Share of Gross State Product by Industry for Midwest, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- The combined gross state product of the midwestern states grew more slowly than the output from all areas in the 1980s. The value of goods and services produced in the area rose an estimated 18 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while output for the entire United States increased 31 percent. The Midwest experienced faster growth than the nation as a whole in gross state product by industry only in mining, which increased 6 percent for the area while declining 11 percent for the nation. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- The estimated value of manufacturing output in the Midwest increased just 14 percent in inflation-adjusted terms from 1979 to 1989, while rising 30 percent for the nation. Durable-goods production in the area grew just 11 percent compared to 35 percent nationally, while the area's nondurable-goods production rose 22 percent, compared to 24 percent nationally. However, these estimates overstate growth in manufacturing generally and durable-goods output specifically for all areas, and the nation as a whole, because of problems with the adjustments made to account for inflation during the 1980s. In 1989, manufacturing accounted for about one-quarter of the Midwest's output.

- Expenditures on all research and development in the Midwest totaled $26.36 billion in 1989, or 18.9 percent of the nation's R&D, up from 18.1 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.6 percent of the midwestern economy in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the nation's, as measured by gross state product. Private industry performed 82.5 percent of all midwestern R&D compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D. The Midwest accounted for 21.4 percent of the nation's industrial R&D.

- The Midwest had 1,150,200 business establishments in 1989, up 222,121 or 23.9 percent from 1979. Nationwide, the number rose 34.7 percent.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from the Midwest in 1987 is estimated at $50.54 billion, or 26.1 percent of the U.S. total, up from 25.1 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the area from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other areas.

Wages and Income

- The Midwest's per-capita personal income of $18,436 in 1990 was 1.4 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Per-capita personal income in the area grew an inflation-adjusted 15.6 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to a rise of 18.8 percent for the nation, 32.2 percent for New England, and 28.1 percent for the Mid-Atlantic area.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the area from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per midwestern employee dropped an inflation-adjusted 2.3 percent to $23,408 on average across all industries, compared to growth of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for the nation. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 7.3 percent; mining, down 4.2 percent; construction, down 10.8 percent; manufacturing, down 1.1 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 7.0 percent; retail trade, down 12.0 percent; and the federal government, down 1.9 percent. The Midwest's highest-wage industries in 1990 were mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade.

- The Midwest had approximately 5.7 million persons with incomes below the U.S. poverty line and a poverty rate of 11.8 percent, compared to 13.1 percent for the nation. The area accounted for 17.9 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. That same year, it accounted for 23.5 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

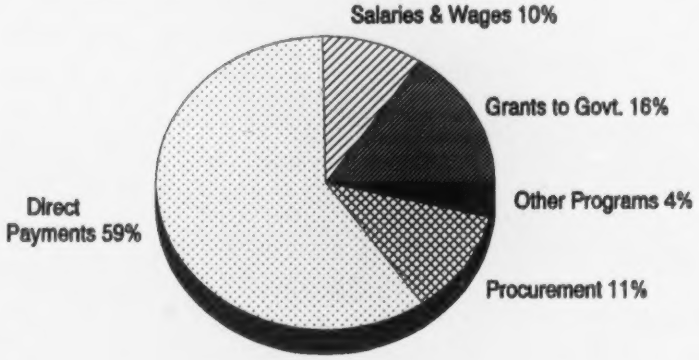
Federal Expenditures

- Taken together, the seven midwestern states received $3,535 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 85 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, federal spending per-capita in the area stood at 81 percent of the 50-state national level.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in the Midwest totaled $175.47 billion. The area would have gained $30.42 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the 50-state per-capita total.

- When amounts per person for fiscal 1991 federal spending by category in the Midwest are compared to those nationwide, the following patterns emerge: The Midwest stood at 93 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 59 percent for salaries and wages; 99 percent for direct payments to individuals; 56 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 106 percent for other programs.
- Department of Defense expenditures in the Midwest amounted to $410 per person, or 47 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in the Midwest rises from 85 percent to 95 percent of the U.S. per-capita level.

Federal Expenditures in Midwest by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $175.470 billion

Illinois

Illinois trailed the nation on average for rates of increase in employment and production in the 1980s. The state experienced below-average job gains for all major industrial categories. It lagged behind the average for expansion in output from even its fastest growing sectors--wholesale trade; the services industry; transportation, communications and public utilities; and retail trade. Despite the slower economic gains, Illinois was ahead of the national levels for average income, wage, and output per worker at the end of the period. The state's population remained stable.

At the start of the 1990s, Illinois depended more heavily than most states on output from wholesale trade; the services industry; the finance, insurance and real estate sector; the transportation, communications and public utilities sector; and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, the state lost almost one in five jobs in manufacturing, which fell from the state's largest employer to third. Nevertheless, the federal government estimates that the value of manufacturing output from Illinois continued to grow even as employment declined because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

Above-average concentrations of Illinois' workers held technical, sales or administrative-support positions, and were managers and professionals. In the late 1980s, the state's residents were more likely than their counterparts nationwide to have graduated from high school and just as likely to have completed four years of college.

In the coming years, as in the past, manufacturing will play an important role in the Illinois economy. A national economic recovery and increases in capital investment will create demand for Illinois manufacturers making durable goods that other businesses use. The state will continue to function as a commercial center, providing wholesale trade, financial and business services to a broad section of the nation.

People and Places

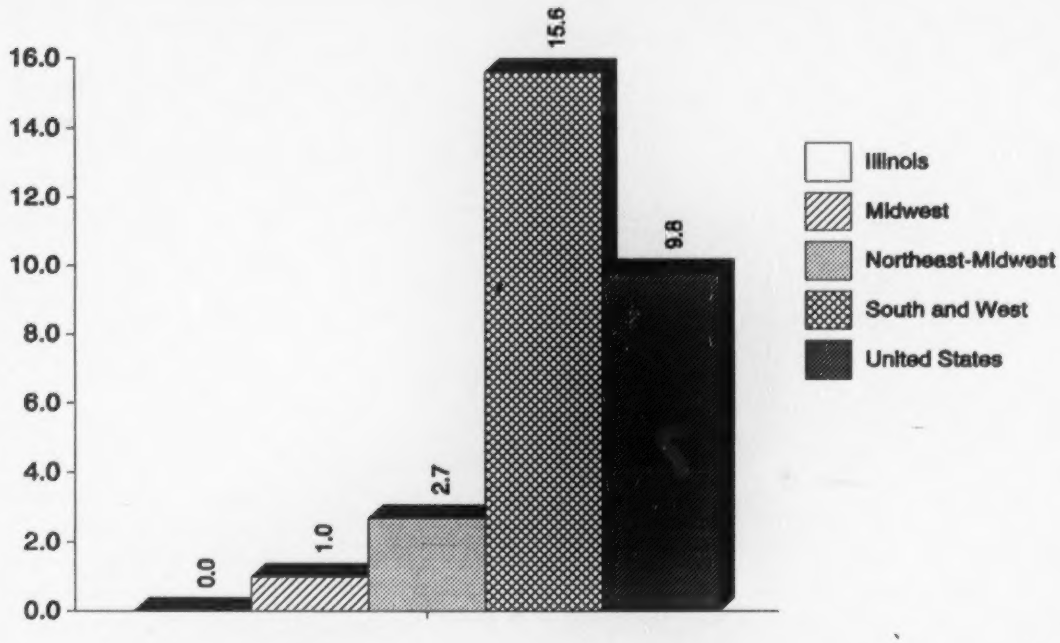
- Illinois' population reached 11,430,602 in 1990, up just 4,084 from the 1980 level. The state ranked sixth for number of residents, accounting for 4.6 percent of the U.S. population.

- Illinois ranked 46th among states for its population growth rate of 0.04 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 1.0 percent for the Midwest and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- Illinois' 205.6 persons per square mile on average placed it 11th among states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

- The median--or mid-point--age in Illinois was 32.8 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had a below-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 21st). It had the same share of older persons as the nation (26th) and an above-average share of younger persons (30th).

Percent Increase in Population of Illinois, 1980 to 1990



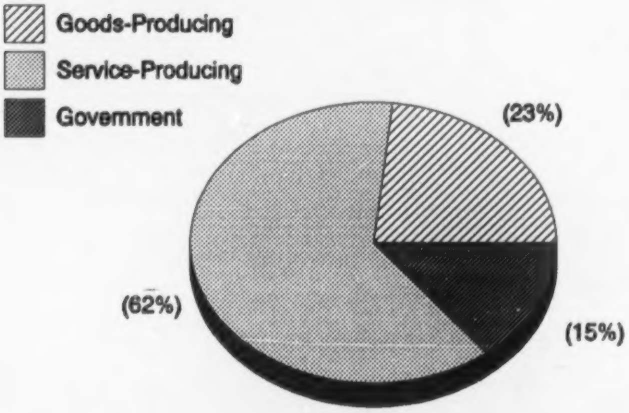
- Illinois was 78.3 percent white, 14.8 percent African-American, and 2.5 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 7.9 percent of the state's population. Illinois would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

Workers and Jobs

- Illinois' civilian labor force reached approximately 6.0 million in 1990, up 8.6 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 65.5 percent in 1980 to 68.0 percent in 1990, placing Illinois 23rd among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 8.6 percent in Illinois from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 42.2 percent to 1.3 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as Illinois' largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990, also with 1.3 million jobs, up 11.3 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 983,700 despite a decline of 224,500, or 18.6 percent, over the period. The nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions during this period.

Illinois Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Illinois ranked fifth among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in finance, insurance and real estate. Other industries that accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation as a whole were manufacturing; transportation, communications and public utilities; and wholesale and retail trade. Illinois ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in government (43rd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Illinois had above-average shares of its work force employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The state had below-average shares of workers employed in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The shares of Illinois workers employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in service occupations were near the national shares.

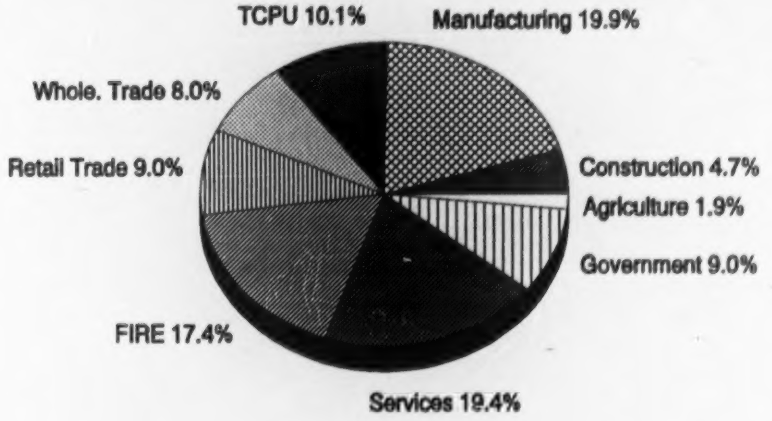
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Illinois stood at 371,000, or 6.2 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 41.6 percent of Illinois' unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 12.7 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Illinois' population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 66.5 percent in 1980 to 77.2 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 16.2 percent in 1980 to 21.1 percent in 1989, the same as the share for the nation.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Illinois grew an inflation-adjusted 20 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Illinois ranked 34th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Illinois Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Illinois accounted for 5.0 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $256.48 billion. Illinois ranked fourth among states for total output and tenth for its output per worker of about $45,100; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Illinois ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from the wholesale trade sector (third); the services industry (13th); finance, insurance and real estate (13th); and transportation, communications and public utilities (15th). Manufacturing also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Illinois ranked 47th for the share of its output from government.

- From 1979 to 1989, Illinois experienced slower growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except mining. Illinois held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 21st for construction; 22nd for mining; 25th for wholesale trade; 29th for the services industry; 29th for finance, insurance and real estate; 34th for transportation, communications and public utilities; 36th for retail trade; 43rd for government; 43rd for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and 45th for manufacturing.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Illinois totaled $5.31 billion in 1989, or 3.8 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 3.9 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.1 percent of Illinois' gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 76.3 percent of Illinois' R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Illinois had 29,279 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 4.5 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 4.7 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Illinois in 1990 were up 18.0 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Illinois also had 54 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Illinois had 268,197 in 1989, up 51,677 or 23.9 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Illinois recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 3.5 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 18,142, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Illinois in 1987 is estimated at $8.69 billion, or 4.5 percent of the U.S. total, up from 4.4 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

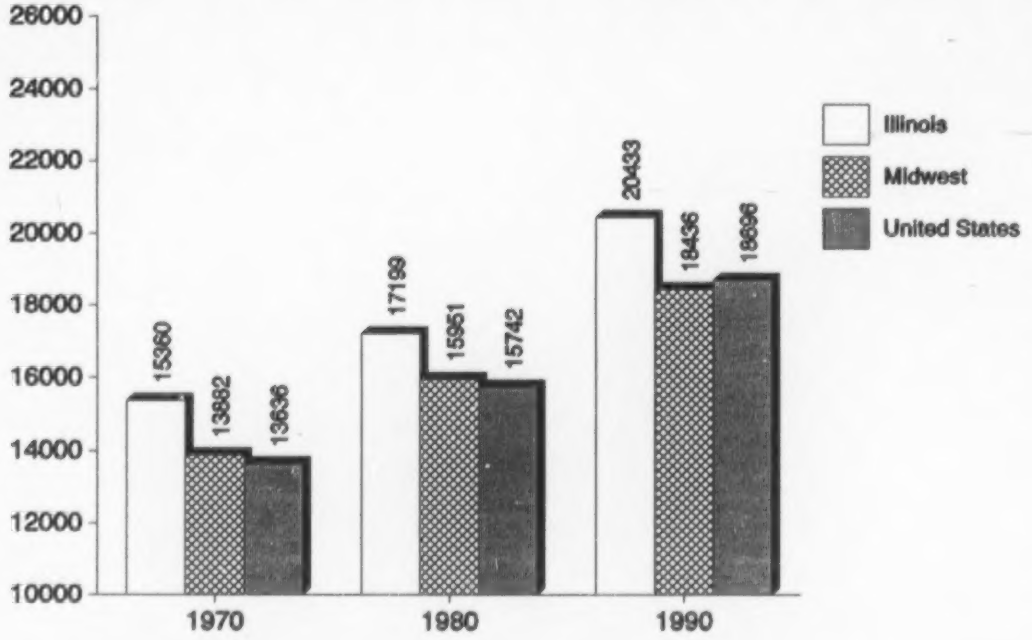
Wages and Income

- Illinois' per-capita personal income of $20,433 in 1990 was 9.3 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 18.8 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Illinois ranked 23rd among states for this growth during the period and ninth for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 1.3 percent in Illinois to $25,312 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Illinois ranked eighth among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 7.3 percent; construction, down 7.4 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 6.2 percent; and retail trade, down 10.9 percent. Illinois' highest-wage industries were mining, wholesale trade, and construction.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Illinois grew an inflation-adjusted 6.3 percent to $44,220 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Illinois' median income for these families ranked 13th among states and was $2,769 higher than the U.S. level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 11.9 percent in Illinois, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 4.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 5.8 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

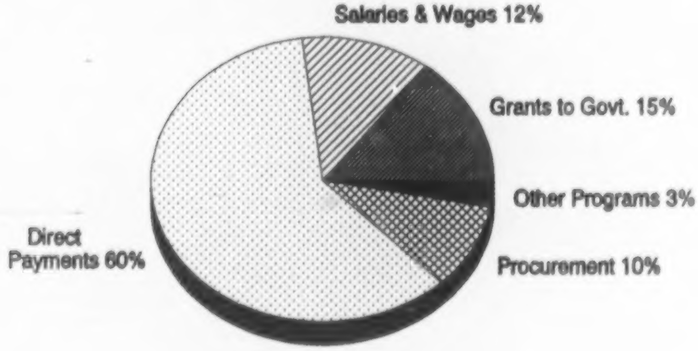
Federal Expenditures

- Illinois received $3,532 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 85 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 82 percent of the national per-capita total. Illinois ranked 44th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Illinois totaled $40.77 billion. The state would have gained $7.11 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Illinois stood at 88 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 75 percent for salaries and wages; 100 percent for direct payments to individuals; 48 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 77 percent for other programs.
- Department of Defense expenditures in Illinois amounted to $321 per person, or 37 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Illinois rises from 85 percent to 98 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 44th to 32nd.

Federal Expenditures in Illinois by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $40.767 billion

Indiana

Employment and production grew more slowly in Indiana than the nation as a whole during the 1980s. The state experienced above-average job growth only in construction and the transportation, communications and public utilities sector. It sustained less severe job losses than the nation on average for manufacturing and mining. Indiana had above-average growth in output from mining but trailed for increases from all other major sectors. Per-capita income grew slowly over the period and remained below the U.S. level, while the average wage fell to below the national mark. The state's population rose slightly.

At the start of the 1990s, Indiana depended more on manufacturing output than any state except North Carolina. Indiana also had above-average concentrations of output from retail trade; the transportation, communications and public utilities sector; construction; and agriculture. Manufacturing remained the state's largest employer in 1990 despite a decline in jobs from 1980. The federal government estimates that Indiana's manufacturing output grew even as the number of jobs dropped because of productivity increases. The same pattern held for mining. In both cases, some of the recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

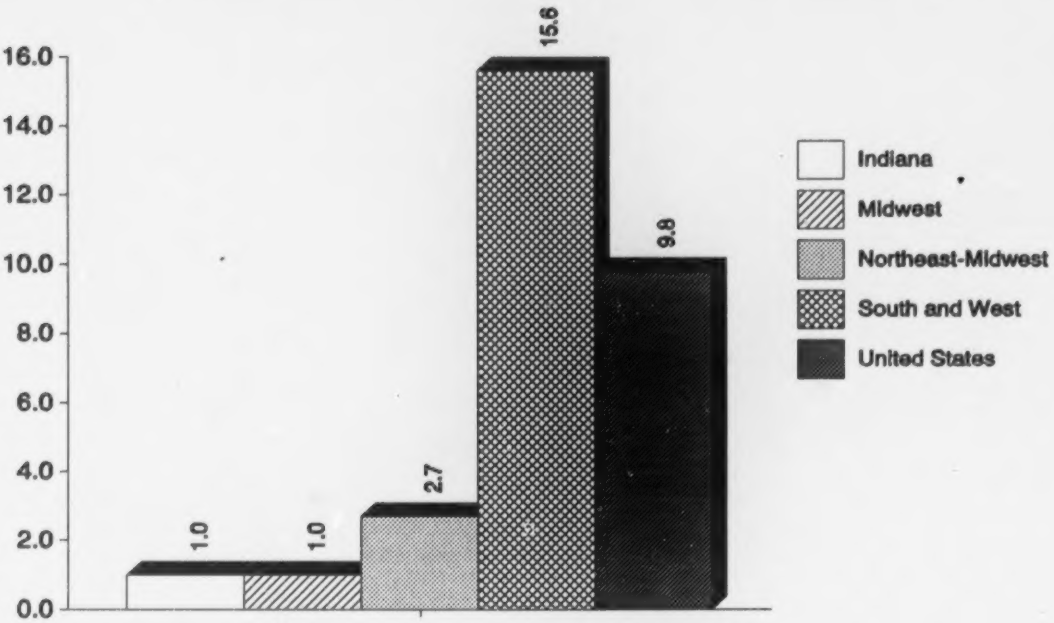
In terms of occupational make-up, above-average shares of Indiana's work force held unskilled and skilled blue-collar jobs, and service positions in health, food, cleaning, security, and personal services. The state ranked ahead of the nation in the 1980s for the share of its residents who had completed high school. It lagged behind for the share with four years of college or more, relating in part to the occupational mix.

Indiana lost relatively few jobs during the recession of the early 1990s. A national recovery will spur demand among consumers and businesses for goods produced in the state. Nevertheless, auto and steel producers will continue to face challenges in the 1990s, and coal mining is expected to slow. Room for expansion in the service-producing sectors will help Indiana grow in the future.

People and Places

- Indiana's population reached 5,544,159 in 1990, up 53,935 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 14th for number of residents, accounting for 2.2 percent of the U.S. population.
- Indiana ranked 38th among states for its population growth rate of 1.0 percent from 1980 to 1990. The state's population rose at the same rate as the Midwest's, but slower than the nation's 9.8 percent.
- Indiana's 154.6 persons per square mile on average placed it 16th among states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Indiana, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Indiana was 32.8 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had a below-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 27th). It had the same share of older persons as the nation (27th), and an above-average share of younger persons (22nd).

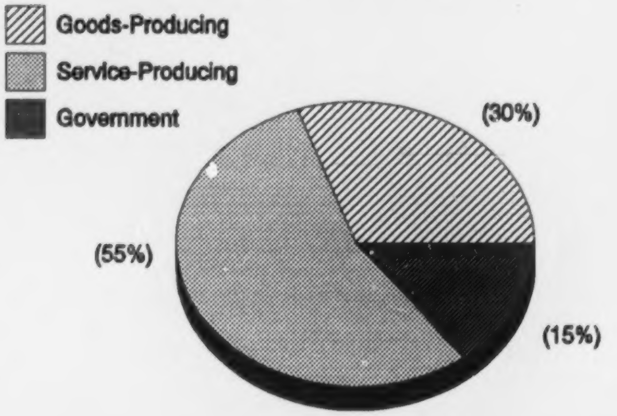
- Indiana was 90.6 percent white, 7.8 percent African-American, and 0.7 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 1.8 percent of the state's population.

Workers and Jobs

- Indiana's civilian labor force reached approximately 2.8 million in 1990, up 7.8 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 65.5 percent in 1980 to 66.8 percent in 1990, placing Indiana 34th among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 18.5 percent in Indiana from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The manufacturing industry experienced a declined in jobs of 3.3 percent to 635,000 jobs, yet remained Indiana's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 600,000 jobs, up 25.7 percent from 1980. The services industry ranked third with 530,200 jobs, up 56.8 percent from 1980. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry.

Indiana Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Indiana ranked third among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing. Together, wholesale and retail trade also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation on average, and Indiana had a slightly higher concentration of construction jobs. Indiana ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in the services industry (44th) and government (41st).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Indiana had above-average shares of workers employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service positions, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, and in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs. The share of Indiana workers in farming, forestry and fishing jobs was near the national share.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Indiana stood at 150,000, or 5.3 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 49.5 percent of Indiana's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 7.3 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

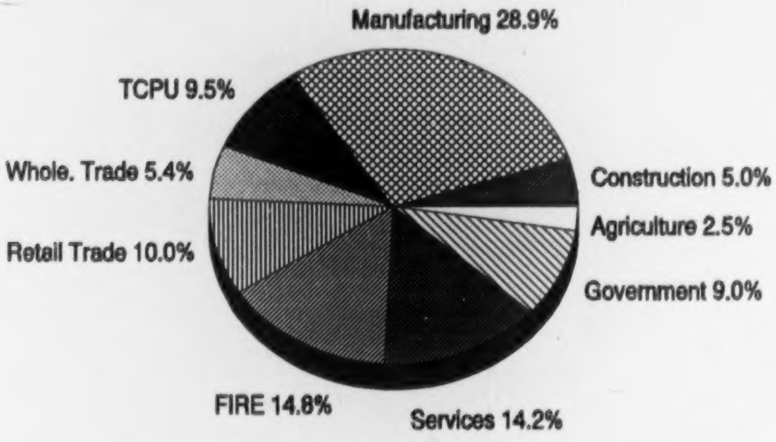
- The share of Indiana's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 66.4 percent in 1980 to 78.0 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 12.5 percent in 1980 to 13.8 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Indiana grew an inflation-adjusted 18 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Indiana ranked 37th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Indiana accounted for 2.0 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $105.31 billion. Indiana ranked 14th among states for total output and 34th for its output per worker of about $38,200; estimates are based on gross state product levels, less output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

Indiana Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Indiana ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from manufacturing (second) and retail trade (15th). Other industries that accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole were transportation, communications and public utilities; construction; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Indiana ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from government (48th) and the services industry (42nd).

- From 1979 to 1989, Indiana experienced slower growth in output than the nation on average for all major industrial categories except mining. Indiana held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: ninth for mining; 31st for finance, insurance and real estate; 31st for government; 32nd for the services industry; 35th for wholesale trade; 37th for retail trade; 39th for transportation, communications and public utilities; 40th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and 43rd for manufacturing. The value of output from construction is estimated to have declined in the state over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Indiana totaled $2.12 billion in 1989, or 1.5 percent of the nation's R&D that year. Indiana accounted for 1.5 percent in 1985, also. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.0 percent of Indiana's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 85.6 percent of the state's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Indiana had 11,695 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 1.8 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 1.5 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Indiana in 1990 were up 46.0 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Indiana also had 82 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Indiana had 126,098 in 1989, up 24,927 or 24.6 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Indiana recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except mining, down 8.0 percent to 426. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 20.9 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 8,763, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

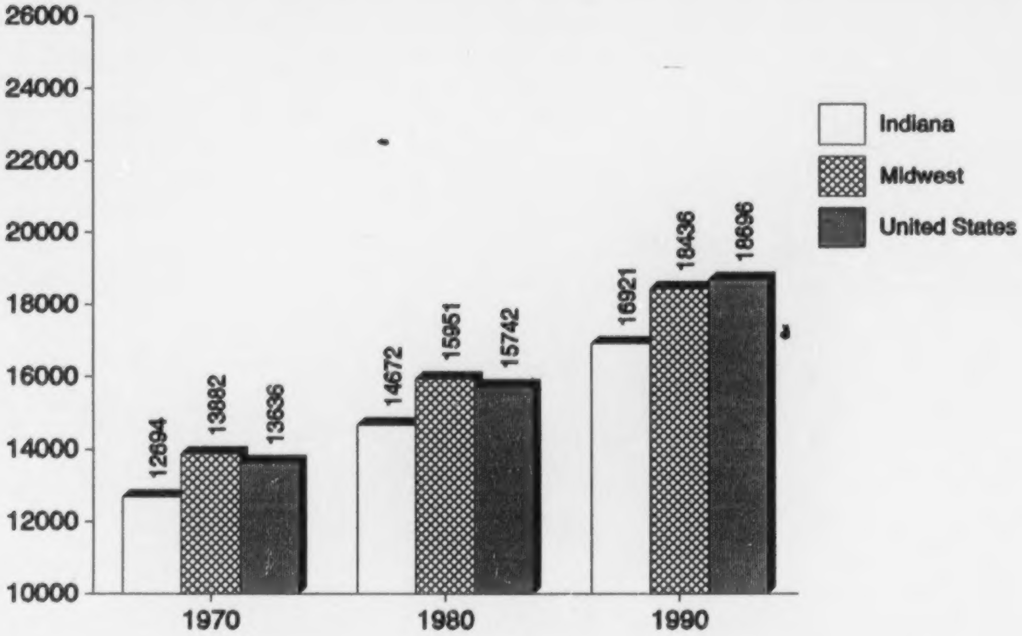
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Indiana in 1987 is estimated at $5.00 billion, or 2.6 percent of the U.S. total, down from 2.8 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Indiana's per-capita personal income of $16,921 in 1990 was 9.5 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 15.3 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Indiana ranked 28th among states for this growth during the period and 31st for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the state from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per employee fell an inflation-adjusted 5.2 percent in Indiana to $21,699 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Indiana ranked 24th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 10.6 percent; construction, down 16.5 percent; manufacturing, down 4.0 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 11.1 percent; wholesale trade, down 1.3 percent; and retail trade, down 13.3 percent. Indiana's highest-wage industries were mining, the federal government, and manufacturing.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Indiana grew an inflation-adjusted 4.0 percent to $39,700 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Indiana's median income for these families ranked 27th among states and was $1,751 lower than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 10.7 percent in Indiana, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.8 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 1.4 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

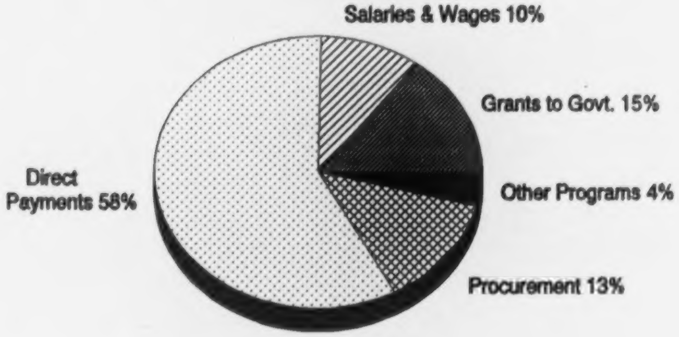
- Indiana received $3,352 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 81 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 77 percent of the national per-capita total. Indiana ranked 49th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Indiana totaled $18.81 billion. The state would have gained $4.46 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Indiana stood at 84 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 59 percent for salaries and wages; 92 percent for direct payments to individuals; 61 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 96 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Indiana amounted to $571 per person, or 66 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Indiana rises from 81 percent to 85 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 49th to 45th.

Federal Expenditures in Indiana by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $18.806 billion

Iowa

Iowa's economic performance lagged behind that the national average in the 1980s. The state's nonfarm employment grew more slowly, with the only gains coming from just four sectors--the services industry; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Output increased more slowly in the state than the nation as a whole among expanding industries and fell for construction; finance, insurance and real estate sector; and farming. Per-capita income in Iowa grew slowly and remained below the national level, while the average wage declined over the period. The population also dropped during the 1980s. Iowa ranked third among states for the share of its residents aged 65 or older.

At the start of the 1990s, Iowa stood out for its dependence on output from agriculture in particular, but also for production from the finance, insurance and real estate sector and manufacturing. From 1980 to 1990, manufacturing employment fell in the state, but not as far in percentage terms as in the nation. The federal government estimates that even while the number of manufacturing jobs in Iowa declined, the value of manufacturing output continued to grow there because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

In terms of the state's occupational make-up, Iowa workers were more than three times as likely as their national counterparts to hold farm jobs. The state also had a slightly higher-than-average concentration of workers in service jobs. Iowa outpaced the nation in the late 1980s for the share of its residents who had completed high school.

Despite slow growth in the 1980s, Iowa's economy remained relatively strong during the recession of the early 1990s. The state continued to gain jobs even while the nation lost them. As U.S. economic growth picks up, Iowa's manufacturers will enjoy increased sales. In coming years, Iowa also will benefit from growth in the services industry and among businesses in the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Farming will remain a vital component of the state's economy.

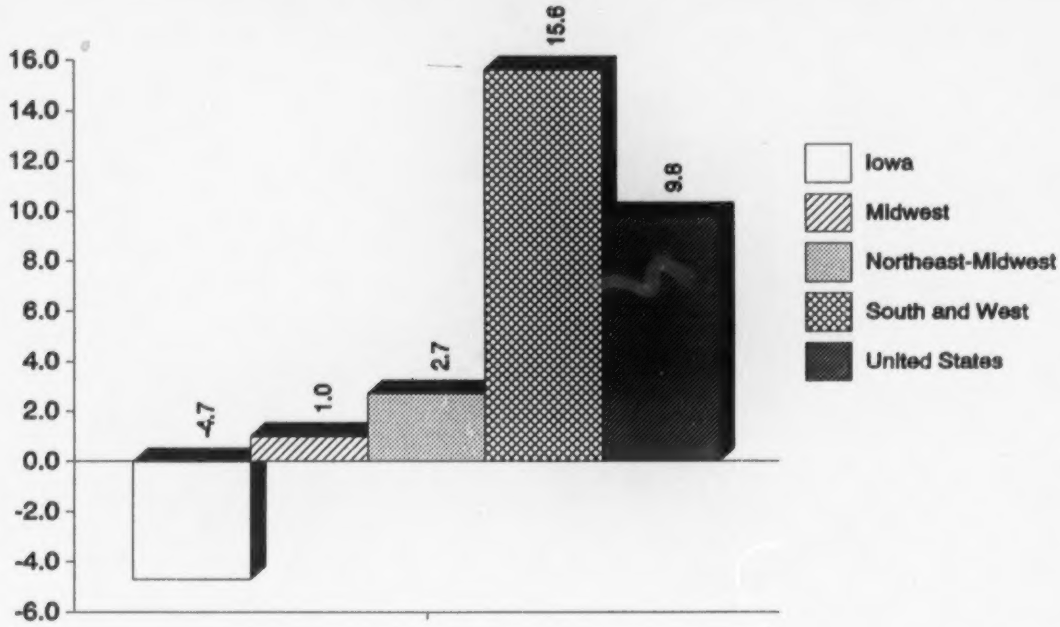
People and Places

- Iowa's population fell to 2,776,755 in 1990, down 137,053 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 30th for number of residents, accounting for 1.1 percent of the U.S. population.

- The population of Iowa fell 4.7 percent from 1980 to 1990. The state sustained the second largest drop of population in percentage terms of the four states that lost residents. The Midwest population grew 1.0 percent, and the U.S. population rose 9.8 percent, during the same period.

- Iowa's 49.7 persons per square mile on average placed it 33rd among all states and last among midwestern states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Change in Population of Iowa, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Iowa was 34.0 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had a below-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 43rd). It had above-average shares of older persons (third) and younger persons (27th).

- Iowa was 96.6 percent white, 1.7 percent African-American, and 0.9 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 1.2 percent of the state's population.

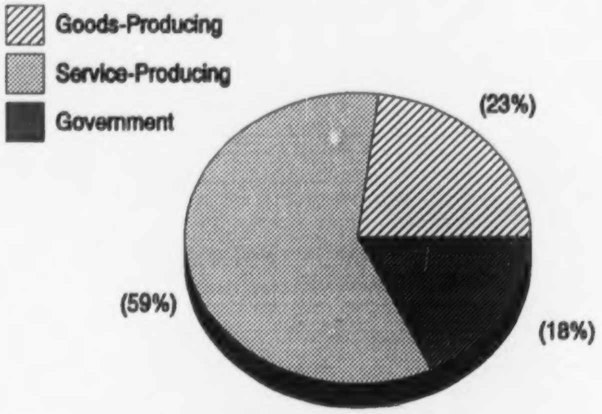
Workers and Jobs

- Iowa's civilian labor force reached approximately 1.5 million in 1990, up 4.5 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 66.6 percent in 1980 to 69.3 percent in 1990, placing Iowa 16th among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 10.3 percent in Iowa from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries remained Iowa's largest employer with 308,000 jobs in 1990, up 9.7 percent from 1980. The services industry stood as the state's second largest employer with 288,600 jobs, up 37.9

percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 235,800 despite a decline of 9,000, or 3.7 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

Iowa Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Iowa ranked ninth among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in wholesale and retail trade. Other industries that accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation on average were manufacturing and government. Iowa ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in construction (45th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Iowa had above-average shares of its work force employed in farming, forestry and fishing jobs, and service positions. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and as operators, fabricators and laborers.

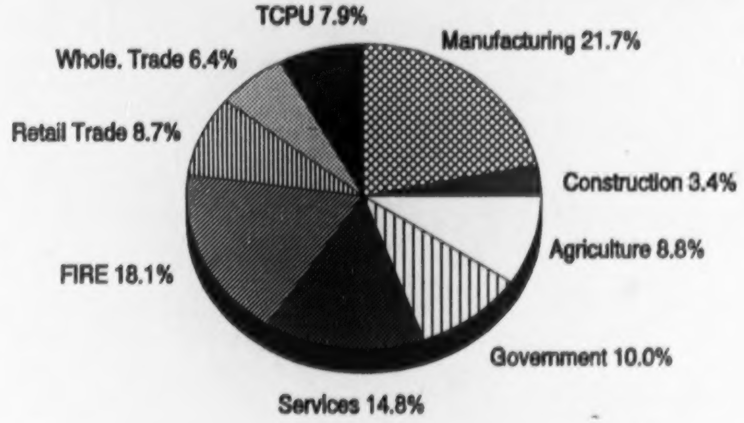
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Iowa stood at 63,000, or 4.2 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 42.5 percent of Iowa's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 14.5 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Iowa's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 71.5 percent in 1980 to 83.4 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 13.9 percent in 1980 to 17.1 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Iowa grew an inflation-adjusted 7 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates for gross state product. Iowa ranked 44th among states and last in the Midwest for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Iowa Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Iowa accounted for 1.0 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $52.57 billion. Iowa ranked 28th among states for total output and 42nd for its output per worker of about $36,200; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Iowa ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (fifth); finance, insurance and real estate (ninth); and manufacturing (15th). These three industries accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole. Iowa ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from construction (47th); retail trade (43rd); transportation, communications and public utilities (42nd); and the services industry (41st).

- From 1979 to 1989, Iowa experienced slower growth in output than the nation on average for all major industrial categories except mining. Iowa held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 26th for mining; 36th for manufacturing; 43rd for wholesale trade; 45th for government; 46th for the services industry; 46th for retail trade; and 48th for transportation, communications and public utilities. The values of output from construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries are estimated to have declined in the state over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Iowa totaled $616 million in 1989, or 0.4 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 0.5 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 1.2 percent of Iowa's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 58.9 percent of Iowa's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Iowa had 4,381 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 0.7 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 1.0 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Iowa in 1990 were down 14.4 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Iowa also had 36 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Iowa had 72,232 in 1989, up 4,400 or 6.5 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Iowa recorded an increase in business establishments for agricultural services, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; transportation, communications and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and the services industry. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 4.0 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 3,507, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

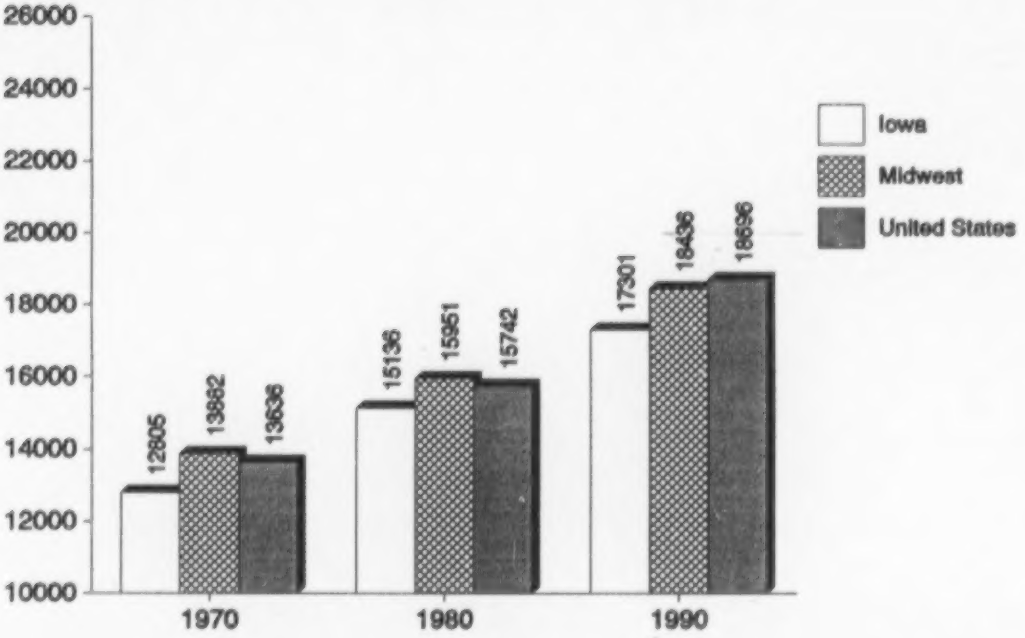
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Iowa in 1987 is estimated at $2.55 billion, or 1.3 percent of the U.S. total. The state accounted for 1.3 percent of all shipments in 1983, also. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Iowa's per-capita personal income of $17,301 in 1990 was 7.5 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 14.3 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Iowa ranked 30th among states for this growth during the period and 27th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the state from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per employee fell an inflation-adjusted 7.7 percent in Iowa to $19,224 on average. This decrease compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Iowa ranked 43rd among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined from 1980 to 1990 in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 19.5 percent; mining, down 8.6 percent; construction, down 17.8 percent; manufacturing, down 11.5 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 10.6 percent; wholesale trade, down 6.0 percent; and retail trade, down 14.5 percent. Iowa's highest-wage industries were the federal government, the state government, and manufacturing.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Iowa fell an inflation-adjusted 1.0 percent to $38,090 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Iowa's median income for these families ranked 35th among states and was $3,361 lower than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 11.5 percent in Iowa, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.0 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 0.9 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

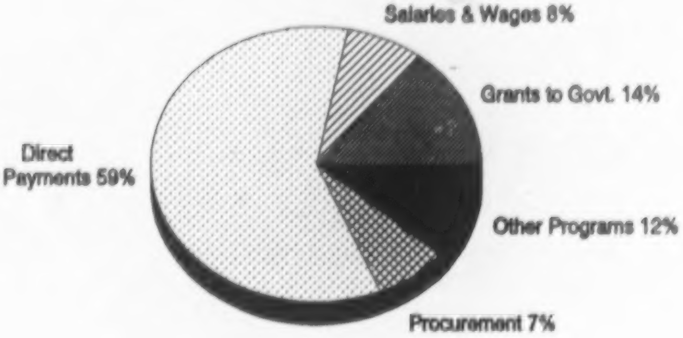
- Iowa received $3,687 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 89 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 71 percent of the national per-capita total. Iowa ranked 40th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Iowa totaled $10.31 billion. The state would have gained $1.29 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Iowa stood at 90 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 48 percent for salaries and wages; 103 percent for direct payments to individuals; 36 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 307 percent for other spending, which includes many agricultural programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Iowa amounted to $239 per person, or 28 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Iowa rises from 89 percent to 105 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 40th to 18th.

Federal Expenditures in Iowa by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $10.306 billion

Michigan

Michigan's economy grew more slowly than the national average during the 1980s, with the rates of increase for both overall employment and total production trailing U.S. levels. The state outpaced the nation, however, for job gains in construction, and wholesale and retail trade. In terms of output, Michigan experienced below-average increases or even declines for all the industries that expanded nationally. The average wage dropped during the 1980s but remained above the U.S. level. Per-capita income grew slowly but ranked below the national mark at the end of the period. Michigan's population increased slightly.

At the start of the 1990s, Michigan depended more than the nation as a whole on manufacturing in general and more than any other state on the production of durable goods, especially motor vehicles and fabricated metal products. For major industries aside from manufacturing, the state derived the same share of its output as the nation from retail trade and had smaller concentrations of production from all other sectors. Research and development accounted for a significant share of the state's economy because of work performed by Michigan's top durable-goods producers. The state lost manufacturing jobs at a slightly slower pace than the nation on average from 1980 to 1990; however, manufacturing dropped behind wholesale and retail trade for its level of employment in the state. The federal government estimates that the value of Michigan's manufacturing output declined, but less than manufacturing employment because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of the difference between employment and output may relate to the difficulties of estimating trends in production.

In terms of occupational make-up, Michigan had above-average concentrations of operators, fabricators and laborers, and workers in service jobs, which include positions in health, food, cleaning, security, and personal services. Michigan had about the same share of high school graduates as the nation in the late 1980s. It lagged behind for the percentage of its residents with four or more years of college, relating in part to the state's occupational mix.

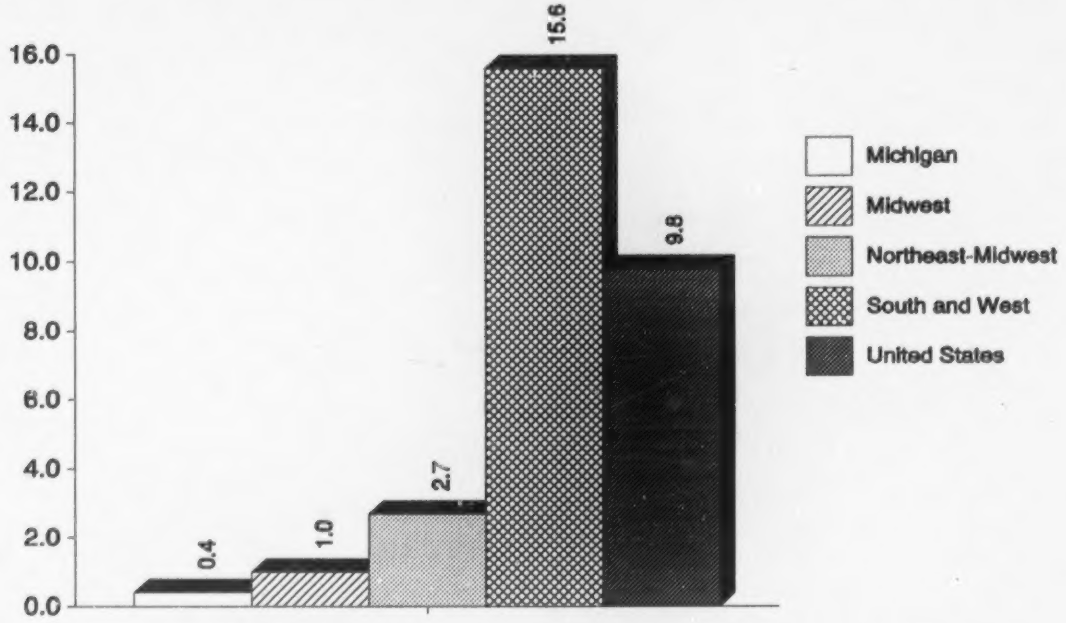
The outlook for Michigan's economy remains closely tied to the fortunes of the domestic auto companies. In the early 1990s, the recession hit the auto sector and the state particularly hard. A national recovery will give Michigan a boost as demand increases for its motor vehicles and other goods. Over the longer term, however, Michigan will face challenges from auto-industry restructuring, overcapacity, and continued foreign competition. Expansion among the service-producing industries will help the state grow in the coming decade.

People and Places

- Michigan's population reached 9,295,297 in 1990, up 33,219 from the 1980 level. The state ranked eighth for number of residents, accounting for 3.7 percent of the U.S. population.

- Michigan ranked 43rd among states for its population growth rate of 0.4 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 1.0 percent for the Midwest and 9.8 percent for the nation.

Percent Increase in Population of Michigan, 1980 to 1990



- Michigan's 163.6 persons per square mile on average placed it 14th among states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

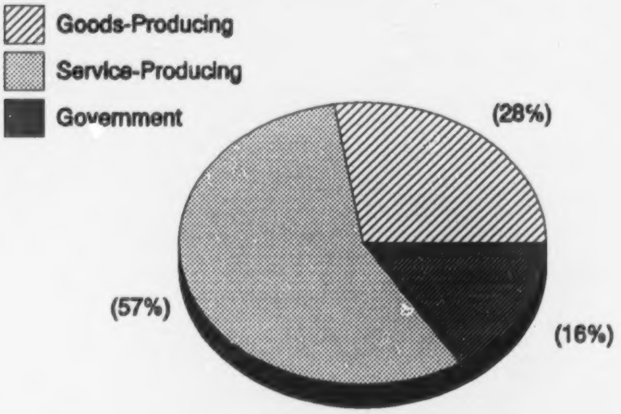
- The median--mid-point--age in Michigan was 32.6 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had below-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 22nd) and 65 and older (33rd). It had an above-average share of younger persons (18th).

- Michigan was 83.4 percent white, 13.9 percent African-American, 1.1 percent Asian-American, and 0.6 percent Native American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, accounted for 2.2 percent of the population. Michigan would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

Workers and Jobs

- Michigan's civilian labor force reached approximately 4.6 million in 1990, up 6.6 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 63.4 percent in 1980 to 65.4 percent in 1990, placing Michigan 37th among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

Michigan Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 14.7 percent in Michigan from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's largest employer in 1990 with 944,400 jobs, up 28.7 percent from 1980. Manufacturing, which had ranked first in 1980, ranked second in 1990 with 940,200 workers, down 58,700, or 5.9 percent, over the period. The services industry ranked third with 938,500 jobs, up 45.6 percent from 1980. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions, and an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry.

- In 1990 Michigan ranked seventh among the states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing. Together, the wholesale and retail trade industries also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation as a whole. Michigan ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in transportation, communications and public utilities (48th); and construction (47th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Michigan had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in service positions. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs, in precision production, craft and repair positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

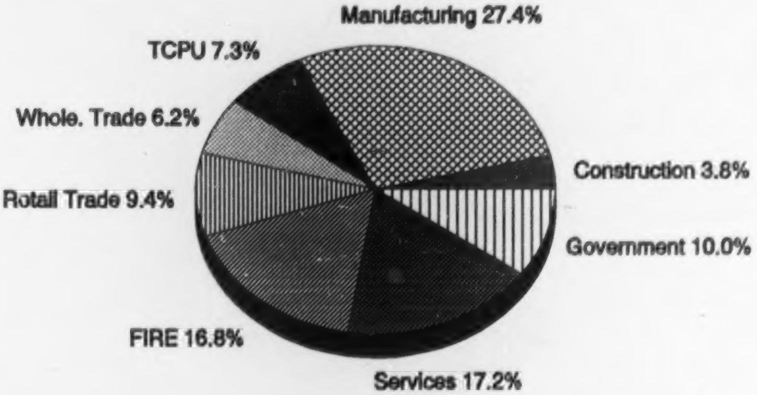
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Michigan stood at 344,000, or 7.5 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 48.8 percent of Michigan's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 9.6 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Michigan's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 68.0 percent in 1980 to 77.0 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 14.3 percent in 1980 to 17.3 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Michigan grew an inflation-adjusted 10 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Michigan ranked 41st for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Michigan Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and Mining not shown

- Michigan accounted for 3.5 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $181.83 billion. Michigan ranked ninth among states for total output and 15th for its output per worker of about $42,500; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Michigan ranked seventh among states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from manufacturing--the only industry that accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Michigan ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from transportation, communications and public utilities (46th).

- From 1979 to 1989, Michigan experienced slower growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except mining. Michigan held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry: 24th for wholesale trade; 27th for mining; 28th for finance, insurance and real estate; 30th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 36th for the services industry; 38th for retail trade; and 49th for transportation, communications and public utilities. The values of output from construction, government, and manufacturing are estimated to have declined in the state over the period. Michigan experienced a 29 percent drop in the inflation-adjusted value of production from the important motor vehicles sector.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Michigan totaled $9.06 billion in 1989, or 6.5 percent of the nation's R&D that year, up from 5.9 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 5.0 percent of Michigan's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 93.5 percent of Michigan's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Michigan had 22,204 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 3.4 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 3.1 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Michigan in 1990 were up 33.3 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Michigan also had 73 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Michigan had 206,922 in 1989, up 47,374 or 29.7 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Michigan recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 12.2 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 15,805, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

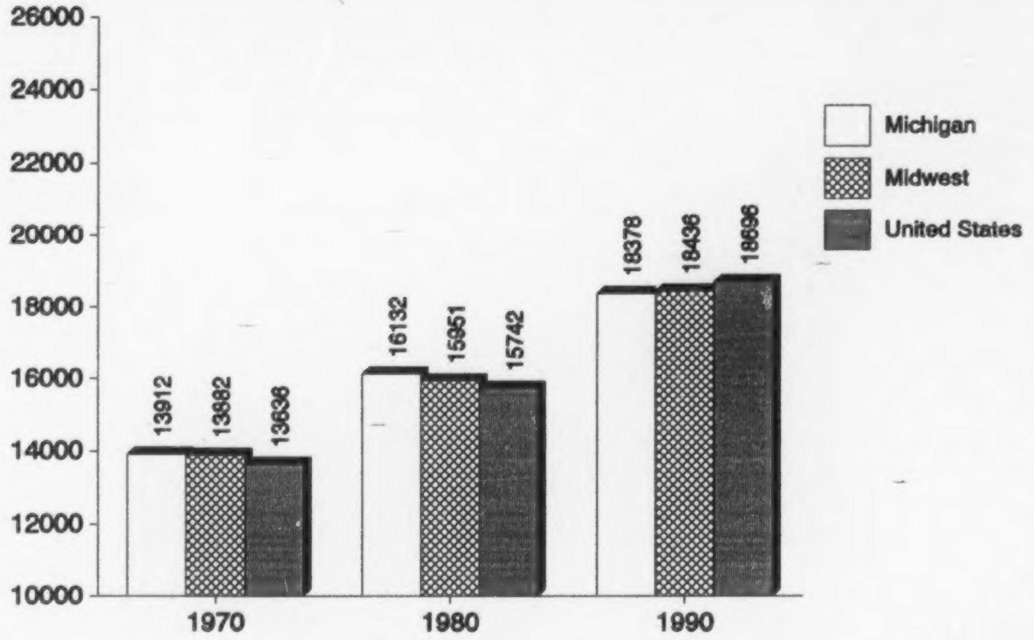
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Michigan in 1987 is estimated at $12.41 billion, or 6.4 percent of the U.S. total, down from 7.1 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Michigan's per-capita personal income of $18,378 in 1990 was 1.7 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 13.9 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Michigan ranked 31st among states for this growth during the period and 20th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the state from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per employee fell an inflation-adjusted 5.0 percent in Michigan to $25,376 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Despite the decline, Michigan ranked seventh among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined from 1980 to 1990 in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 7.8 percent; mining, down 14.0 percent; construction, down 10.4 percent; manufacturing, down 1.2 percent; transportation, communications and public

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



utilities, down 4.2 percent; retail trade, down 15.0 percent; and the federal government, down 4.1 percent. Michigan's highest-wage industries were manufacturing; wholesale trade; and transportation, communications and public utilities.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Michigan grew an inflation-adjusted 8.3 percent to $43,545 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Michigan's median income for these families ranked 15th among states and was $2,094 higher than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 13.1 percent in Michigan, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 3.8 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 5.9 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

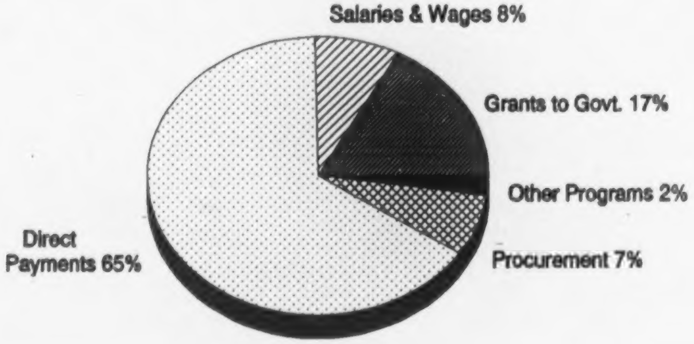
- Michigan received $3,369 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 81 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 82 percent of the national per-capita total. Michigan ranked 48th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Michigan totaled $31.57 billion. The state would have gained $7.29 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Michigan stood at 99 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 47 percent for salaries and wages; 103 percent for direct payments to individuals; 34 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 51 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Michigan amounted to $248 per person, or 29 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Michigan rises from 81 percent to 95 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 48th to 39th.

Federal Expenditures
in Michigan by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $31.565 billion

Minnesota

Minnesota experienced the strongest economic growth of any midwestern state in the 1980s. The state led the area but lagged the nation on average for its rate of increase in jobs, with its fastest growth occurring in the services industry; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Output grew faster in the state than the nation as a whole during the period on the strength of an expanding manufacturing sector. The average wage as well as per-capita personal income grew but remained below the U.S. level. The state's population expanded more slowly than the nation's population but much faster than the Midwest's total. Minnesota ranked second among all states for the rate of labor-force participation among its residents.

At the start of the 1990s, Minnesota depended more than the nation as a whole on production from the finance, insurance and real estate industry; wholesale trade; the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry; and manufacturing. The number of manufacturing jobs grew from 1980 to 1990 in the state while declining nationally. The federal government estimates that the value of Minnesota's manufacturing output grew significantly, expanding at more than twice the national rate during the 1980s. Gains in manufacturing output surpassed increases in manufacturing employment because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output, however, probably stems from estimation problems.

In terms of occupational mix, the state had above-average concentrations of workers in farming, forestry and fishing jobs, and in technical, sales and administrative-support positions. Minnesota residents had above-average levels of education in the late 1980s.

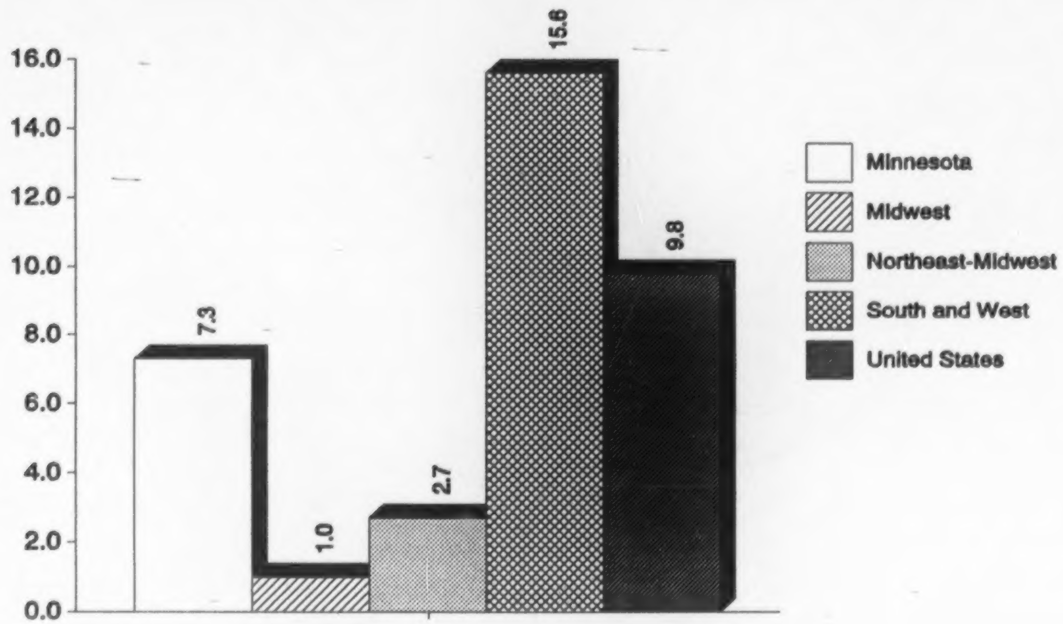
Minnesota is well-positioned for growth through the 1990s. As the nation recovers from the recent economic recession, demand for the state's goods will increase. The diversity of its manufacturing base will help Minnesota weather problems among particular goods producers, although a downturn for the mainframe computer industry has had an adverse impact on the state's economy. Beyond manufacturing, the state enjoys an edge in several service-producing industries, including wholesale trade; health services; and finance, insurance and real estate. Minnesota will be able to build on this base to take advantage of growth in the service-producing sectors in the coming years.

People and Places

- Minnesota's population reached 4,375,099 in 1990, up 299,129 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 20th for number of residents, accounting for 1.8 percent of the U.S. population.

- Minnesota ranked 22nd among all states but first among midwestern states for its population growth rate of 7.3 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 1.0 percent for the Midwest and 9.8 percent for the nation.

Percent Increase in Population of Minnesota, 1980 to 1990



- Minnesota's 55.0 persons per square mile on average placed it 31st among states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

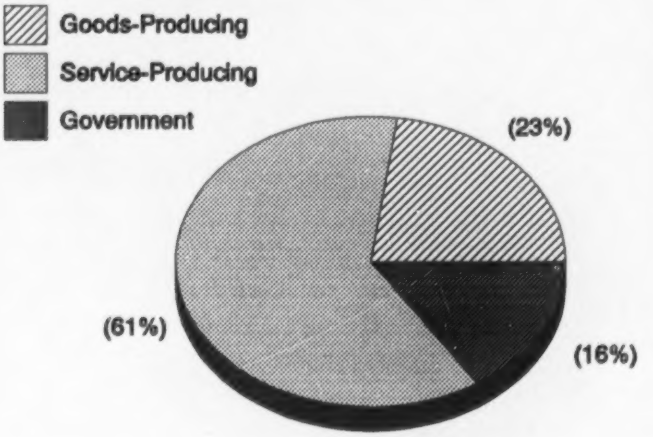
- The median--or mid-point--age in Minnesota was 32.5 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had below-average shares of its population in the age categories of 18 to 64 (ranking 30th) and 65 and older (28th). It had an above-average share of younger persons (15th).

- Minnesota was 94.4 percent white, 2.2 percent African-American, 1.8 percent Asian-American, and 1.1 percent Native American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, made up 1.2 percent of the population.

Workers and Jobs

- Minnesota's civilian labor force reached approximately 2.4 million in 1990, up 13.9 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 70.2 percent in 1980 to 73.0 percent in 1990, placing Minnesota second among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

Minnesota Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 20.1 percent in Minnesota from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 49.4 percent to 552,500 jobs, replacing wholesale and retail trade as Minnesota's largest employer. The wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 516,700 jobs, up 16.7 percent from 1980. Manufacturing ranked third with 398,300 jobs, up 7.3 percent over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

- In 1990 Minnesota ranked 15th among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in the services industry. Other industries that accounted for larger shares of employment in the state than the nation on average were manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade. Minnesota ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in construction (43rd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Minnesota had above-average shares of its work force employed in technical, sales and administrative-support positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The shares of Minnesota workers employed as managers and professionals, and in service jobs, were near the national shares.

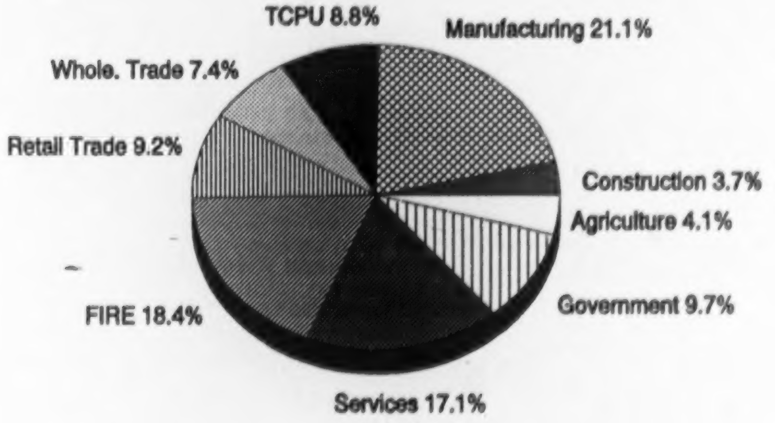
- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Minnesota stood at 116,000, or 4.8 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 43.2 percent of Minnesota's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 9.8 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Minnesota's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 73.1 percent in 1980 to 85.5 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 17.4 percent in 1980 to 21.5 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Minnesota grew an inflation-adjusted 36 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Minnesota ranked 19th for growth during the period and was the only midwestern state to grow faster than the nation as a whole. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

Minnesota Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Minnesota accounted for 1.8 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $93.56 billion. Minnesota ranked 19th among states for total output and 17th for its output per worker of about $41,600; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Minnesota ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from finance, insurance and real estate (eighth); wholesale trade (eighth); and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (11th). Manufacturing also accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Minnesota ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from government (42nd) and construction (41st).

- From 1979 to 1989, Minnesota experienced slower growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major expanding industries except manufacturing. Minnesota held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: seventh for manufacturing; 20th for finance, insurance and real estate; 20th for government; 22nd for retail trade; 25th for the services industry; 29th for transportation, communications and public utilities; 32nd for wholesale trade; and 38th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The values of output from mining and construction are estimated to have declined in the state over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Minnesota totaled $2.40 billion in 1989, or 1.7 percent of the nation's R&D that year, down from 2.1 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.6 percent of Minnesota's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 86.1 percent of Minnesota's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Minnesota had 9,678 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 1.5 percent of the nation's business starts that year, up from 1.3 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Minnesota in 1990 were up 38.3 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Minnesota also had 33 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

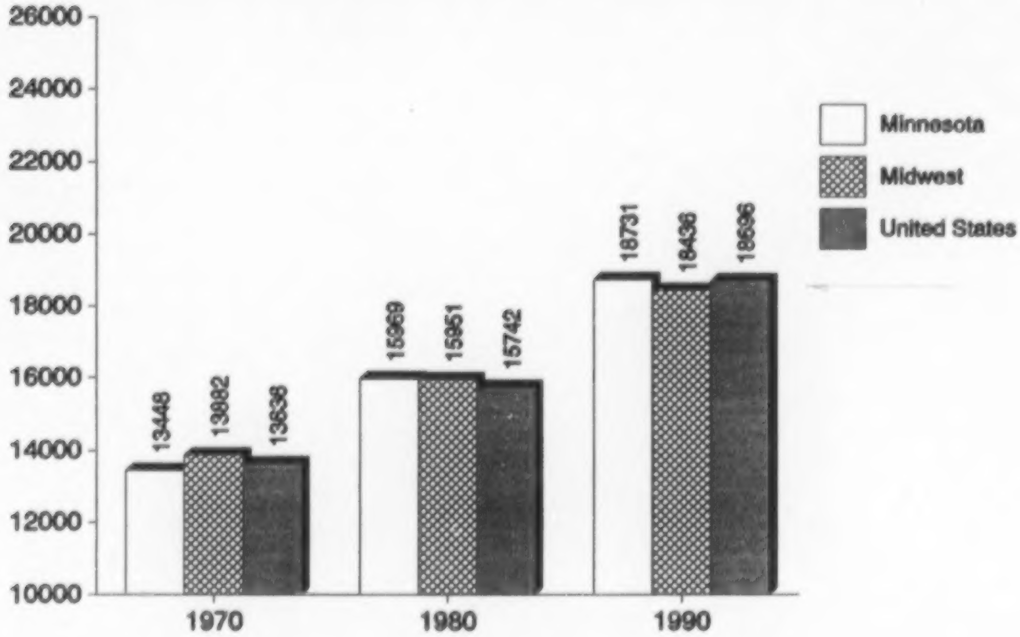
- A count of old and new business establishments shows Minnesota had 110,091 in 1989, up 24,648 or 28.8 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Minnesota recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except mining, down 7.6 percent to 145. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 17.9 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 7,151, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Minnesota in 1987 is estimated at $4.73 billion, or 2.4 percent of the U.S. total, up from 1.8 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Minnesota's per-capita personal income of $18,731 in 1990 was 0.2 percent higher than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 17.3 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Minnesota ranked 26th among states for growth during the period and 17th for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- Wages for workers grew more slowly than personal income. From 1980 to 1990, annual wages per employee grew an inflation-adjusted 4.9 percent in Minnesota to $23,126 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Minnesota ranked 13th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in mining, down 6.9 percent; construction, down 3.7 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 0.6 percent; and retail trade, down 4.9 percent. Minnesota's highest-wage industries were mining, the state government, and wholesale trade.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Minnesota grew an inflation-adjusted 6.8 percent to $43,031 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Minnesota's median income for these families ranked 17th among states and was $1,580 higher than the U.S. level.

- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 10.2 percent in Minnesota, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.4 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 1.5 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

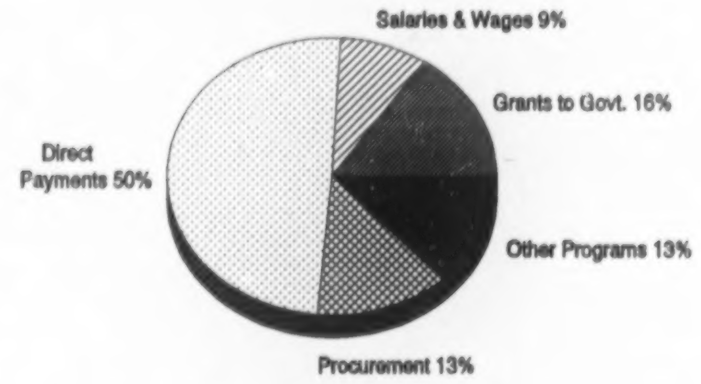
- Minnesota received $3,693 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 89 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 85 percent of the national per-capita total. Minnesota ranked 39th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Minnesota totaled $16.37 billion. The state would have gained $2.02 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Minnesota stood at 99 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 55 percent for salaries and wages; 86 percent for direct payments to individuals; 67 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 347 percent for other spending, which includes many agricultural programs and research grants.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Minnesota amounted to $486 per person, or 56 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Minnesota rises from 89 percent to 98 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 39th to 33rd.

Federal Expenditures
in Minnesota by Type, 1991



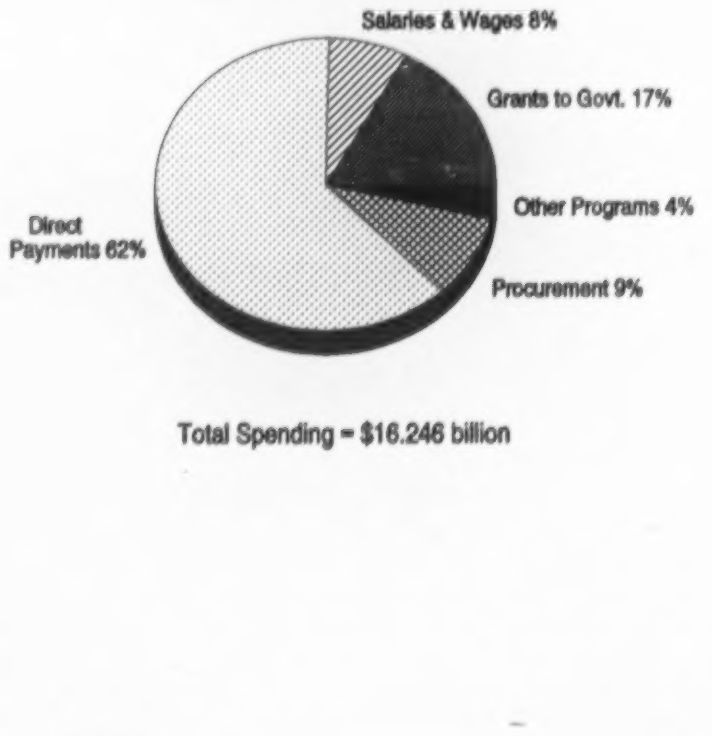
Total Spending = $16.366 billion

- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Wisconsin totaled $16.25 billion. The state would have gained $4.31 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.

- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Wisconsin stood at 96 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 43 percent for salaries and wages; 96 percent for direct payments to individuals; 42 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 87 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Wisconsin amounted to $279 per person, or 32 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Wisconsin rises from 79 percent to 91 percent of the U.S. per-capita level; the state rank changes from 50th to 42nd.

Federal Expenditures
in Wisconsin by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $16.246 billion

Ohio

Ohio experienced slower growth in overall employment and total production than the nation on average in the 1980s. The state's rates of job growth by industry trailed the U.S. rates for all major categories except construction. Its increases in output lagged behind for every major expanding industry. The sectors with the fastest rates of increase for both employment and output were the services industry; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Per-capita income in Ohio grew slowly and remained below the national level while the average wage declined to less than the U.S. mark. The state's population increased slightly.

At the start of the 1990s, Ohio depended more than the nation as a whole on manufacturing and less on output from all other major industrial categories. From 1980 to 1990, the state lost almost one in eight jobs in manufacturing. That sector dropped behind the services industry and wholesale and retail trade in terms of employment. Nevertheless, manufacturing remains a major employer in Ohio. The federal government estimates that the value of the state's manufacturing output grew even as employment declined in the 1980s because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems.

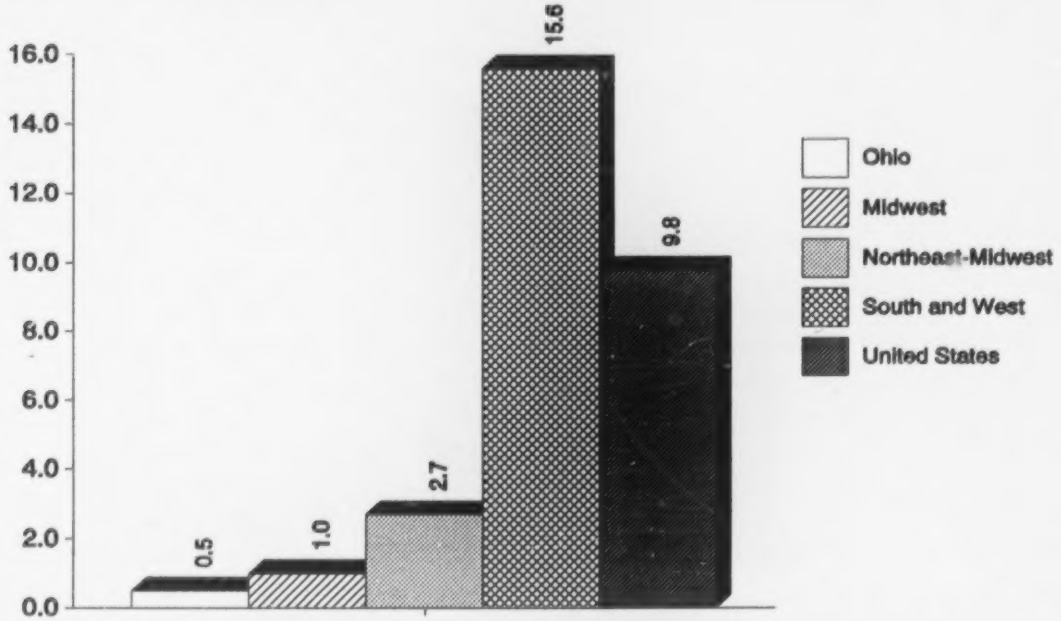
Because manufacturing plays a significant role in Ohio's economy, the state has above-average concentrations of operators, fabricators and laborers, and workers in precision production, craft and repair jobs. Residents of the state were more likely than those in the nation in the late 1980s to have completed high school. A smaller share had four years of college, relating in part the state's occupational mix.

In the near future, Ohio's manufacturing sector will get a boost from a national economic recovery. But the state will face employment and production cutbacks among some of its largest goods-producers, at least in the short term. For both the near term and beyond, Ohio will benefit from growth in the service-producing sectors of its economy, including the transportation industry.

People and Places

- Ohio's population reached 10,847,115 in 1990, up 49,485 from the 1980 level. The state ranked seventh for number of residents, accounting for 4.4 percent of the U.S. population.
- Ohio ranked 42nd among states for its population growth rate of 0.5 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 1.0 percent for the Midwest and 9.8 percent for the nation.
- Ohio's 264.9 persons per square mile on average placed it ninth among all states and first among the midwestern states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.
- The median--mid-point--age in Ohio was 33.3 in 1990, compared to 32.9 for the nation. The state had a below-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 26th). It had above-average shares of older persons (22nd) and younger persons (29th).

Percent Increase in Population of Ohio, 1980 to 1990



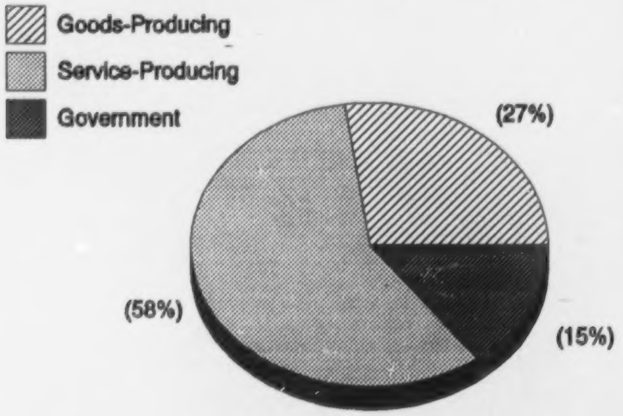
- Ohio was 87.8 percent white, 10.6 percent African-American, and 0.8 percent Asian-American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, made up 1.3 percent of the state's population. Ohio would have lost population from 1980 to 1990 without an increase in the number of non-white residents.

Workers and Jobs

- Ohio's civilian labor force reached approximately 5.4 million in 1990, up 6.8 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 63.7 percent in 1980 to 65.6 percent in 1990, placing Ohio 36th among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 12.1 percent in Ohio from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The services industry grew 43.9 percent to 1.2 million jobs, replacing manufacturing as Ohio's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990, also with about 1.2 million jobs, up 22.6 percent from 1980. Manufacturing employment remained significant at 1.1 million despite a decline of 152,600, or 12.1 percent, over the period. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions.

Ohio Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Ohio ranked tenth among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing. Together, the wholesale and retail trade industries also accounted for a larger share of employment in the state than the nation on average. Ohio ranked among the lowest ten states for employment shares in transportation, communications and public utilities (42nd), and government (42nd).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Ohio had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, and in precision production, craft and repair jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales, and administrative-support jobs, in service positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Ohio stood at 307,000, or 5.7 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 42.6 percent of Ohio's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 15.0 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

- The share of Ohio's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 67.0 percent in 1980 to 77.6 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose from 13.7 percent in 1980 to 17.6 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

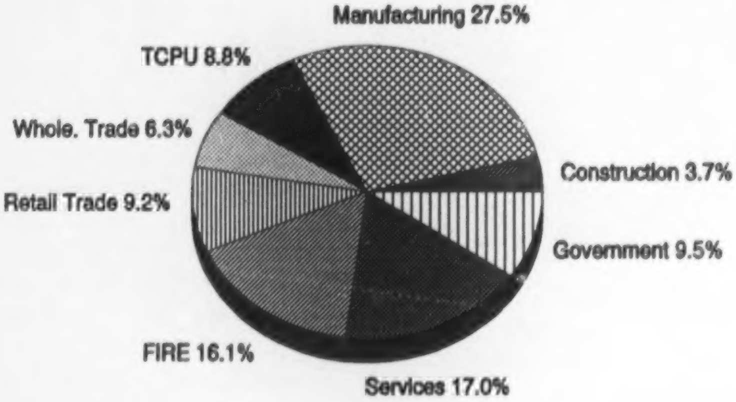
Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Ohio grew an inflation-adjusted 17 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Ohio ranked 39th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Ohio accounted for 4.1 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $211.55 billion. Ohio ranked seventh among states for total output and 19th for its output per worker of about $41,200; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

- Ohio ranked sixth among states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from manufacturing--the only industry that accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation as a whole. Ohio ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from government (44th); construction (42nd); and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (42nd).

Ohio Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture and mining not shown

- From 1979 to 1989, Ohio experienced slower growth in output than the nation on average for all major industrial categories. Ohio held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 23nd for finance, insurance and real estate; 32nd for government; 33rd for wholesale trade; 34th for retail trade; 35th for the services industry; 42nd for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 44th for manufacturing; and 47th for transportation, communications and public utilities. The values of output from construction and mining are estimated to have declined in the state over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Ohio totaled $5.47 billion in 1989, or 3.9 percent of the nation's R&D that year, up from 3.4 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 2.6 percent of Ohio's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 72.2 percent of Ohio's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Ohio had 18,094 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 2.8 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 3.0 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Ohio in 1990 were up 14.0 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Ohio also had 75 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Ohio had 246,449 in 1989, up 45,211 or 22.5 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Ohio recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except mining, down 3.5 percent to 1,114. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 9.5 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 17,395, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Ohio in 1987 is estimated $13.04 billion, or 6.7 percent of the U.S. total, up from 5.7 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

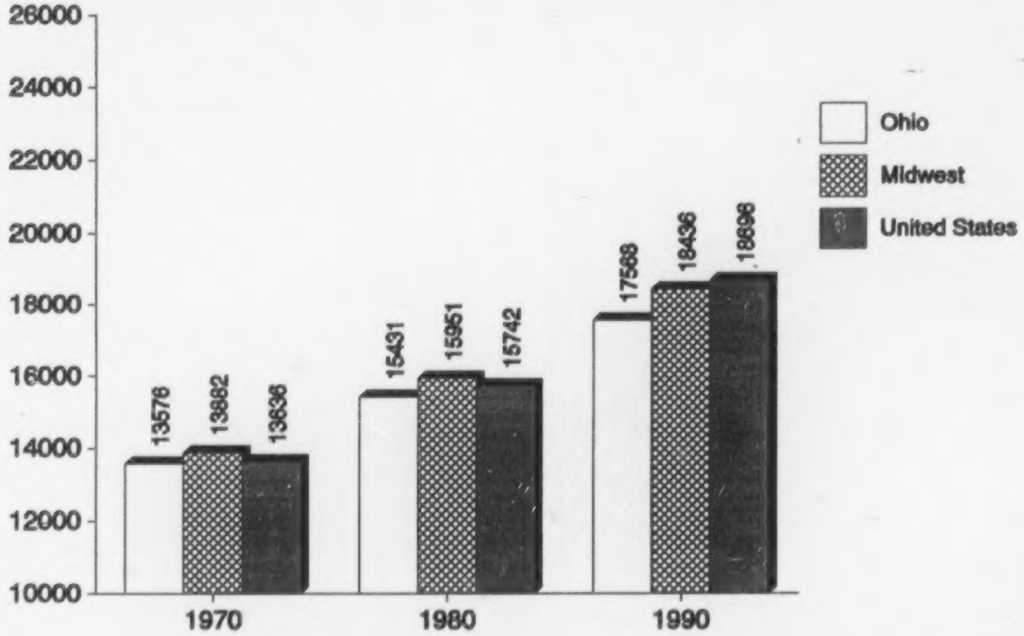
Wages and Income

- Ohio's per-capita personal income of $17,568 in 1990 was 6.0 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 13.9 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Ohio ranked 32nd among states for growth during the period and 23rd for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the state from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per employee fell an inflation-adjusted 4.1 percent in Ohio to $22,843 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Ohio ranked 15th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined from 1980 to 1990 in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 9.8 percent; mining, down 7.4 percent; construction, down 14.9 percent; manufacturing, down 0.9 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 9.6 percent; wholesale trade, down 0.1 percent; retail trade, down 13.2 percent; and the federal government, down 9.5 percent. Ohio's highest-wage industries were mining, manufacturing, and the federal government.

- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Ohio grew an inflation-adjusted 8.4 percent to $42,821 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Ohio's median income for these families ranked 18th among states and was $1,370 higher than the U.S. level.

- **Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars**



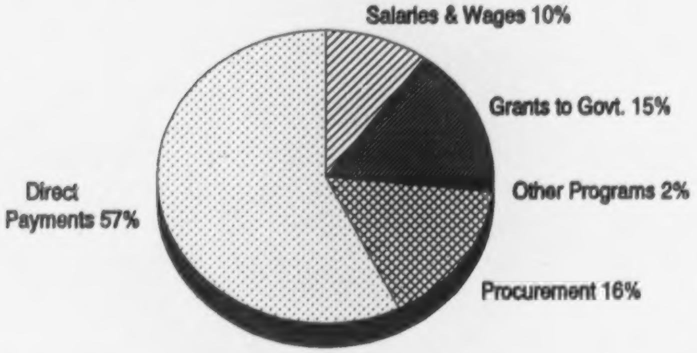
- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 12.5 percent in Ohio, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 4.2 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 5.8 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

- Ohio received $3,786 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 91 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state received 84 percent of the national per-capita total. Ohio ranked 36th among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.
- Fiscal 1991 federal spending in Ohio totaled $41.41 billion. The state would have gained $3.96 billion if federal spending per person there had equalled the national per-capita level.
- On a per-capita basis for fiscal 1991 federal spending, Ohio stood at 97 percent of the U.S. level for grants to state and local governments; 65 percent for salaries and wages; 102 percent for direct payments to individuals; 85 percent for procurement of goods and services; and 49 percent for other programs.

- Department of Defense expenditures in Ohio amounted to $633 per person, or 73 percent of the per-capita level for all 50 states combined. When Defense Department dollars are excluded from the total for federal expenditures, spending per person in Ohio rises from 91 percent to 96 percent of the U.S. per-capita level. The state rank then changes from 36th to 37th because of a tighter cluster of states around the U.S. mark for per-capita non-Department of Defense spending.

Federal Expenditures in Ohio by Type, 1991



Total Spending = $41.414 billion

Wisconsin

Wisconsin lagged behind the nation on average but ahead of the Midwest for gains in both employment and production during the 1980s. Compared to the nation, Wisconsin experienced slower-than-average increases in output from all major expanding industries except manufacturing. In terms of employment by industry, the state gained manufacturing jobs even as the nation lost them. Wisconsin enjoyed a faster increase in jobs from the transportation, communications and public utilities sector, but it lagged behind for employment gains from all other growth sectors. The average wage in Wisconsin declined during the period and remained below the U.S. level. Per-capita income increased slowly but also stayed below the national mark. The state's population expanded.

At the start of the 1990s, Wisconsin stood out among states for its dependence on output from manufacturing; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and finance, insurance and real estate. As in 1980, manufacturing remained the state's largest employer in 1990. The federal government estimates that the value of Wisconsin's manufacturing output grew significantly in the 1980s, and at a much faster pace than manufacturing employment, because of productivity increases and shifts in the types of goods made. Some of this recorded growth in output probably stems from estimation problems. The number of manufacturing sites increased faster in the state than in the nation from 1980 to 1990.

In terms of occupational make-up, Wisconsin had above-average concentrations of operators, fabricators and laborers, and workers in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. It also had an above-average share of employees in service occupations, which cover work in health, food, cleaning, security, and personal services. In the late 1980s, residents of Wisconsin were more likely than those of the nation overall to have completed high school. They were less likely to have had four years of college, relating in part the state's occupational mix.

The recession of the early 1990s had a relatively mild impact on Wisconsin because of growth in the service-producing industries and increased export sales of state-made goods. In the coming years, a national economic recovery should help manufacturing grow both in terms of jobs and production. The state will benefit as well from the expansion potential of service-producing industries.

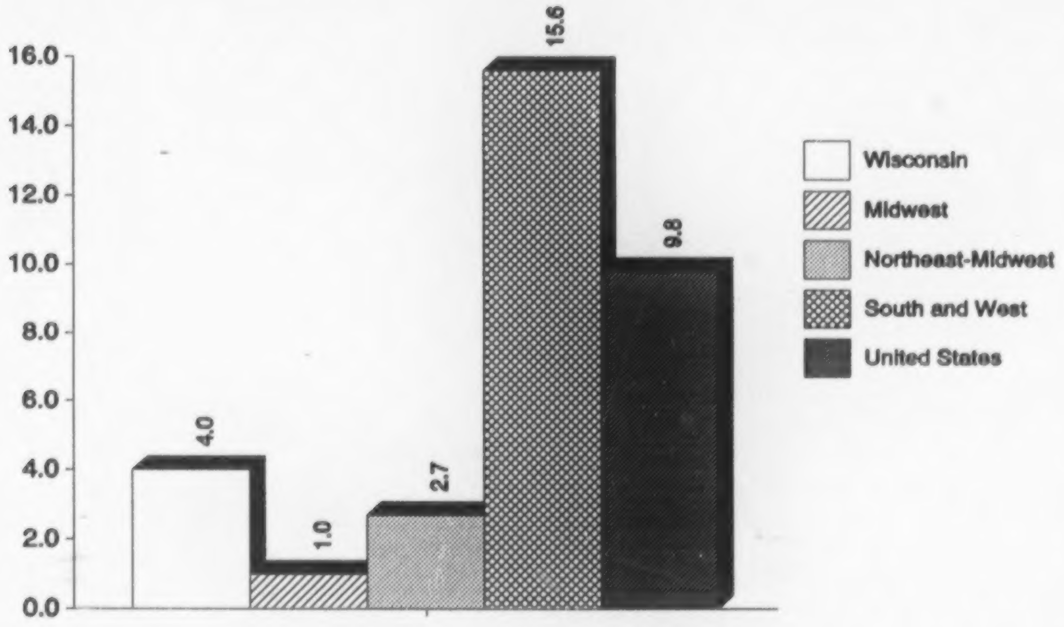
People and Places

- Wisconsin's population reached 4,891,769 in 1990, up 186,002 from the 1980 level. The state ranked 16th for number of residents, accounting for 2.0 percent of the U.S. population.

- Wisconsin ranked 32nd among states for its population growth rate of 4.0 percent from 1980 to 1990, compared to 1.0 percent for the Midwest and 9.8 percent for the nation.

- Wisconsin's 90.1 persons per square mile on average placed it 24th among states for population density. By contrast, the densities of the Midwest and the United States were 129.7 and 70.3 persons per square mile, respectively.

Percent Increase in Population of Wisconsin, 1980 to 1990



- The median--or mid-point--age in Wisconsin was 32.9 in 1990, the same as the median age for the nation. The state had a below-average share of its population in the age category of 18 to 64 (ranking 32nd). It had above-average shares of older persons (18th) and younger persons (21st).

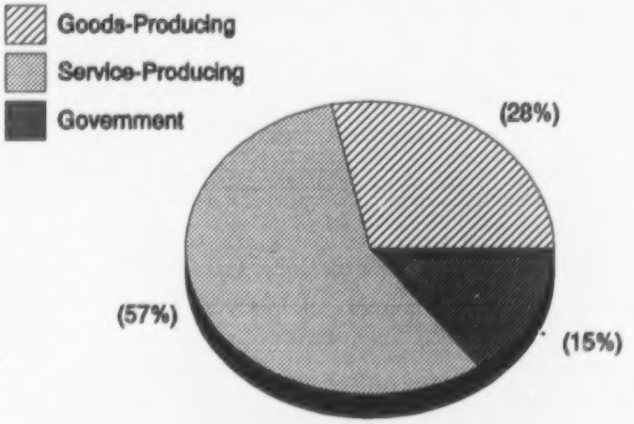
- Wisconsin was 92.2 percent white, 5.0 percent African-American, 1.1 percent Asian-American, and 0.8 percent Native American in 1990. Hispanics, who may be of any race, made up 1.9 percent of the population.

Workers and Jobs

- Wisconsin's civilian labor force reached approximately 2.6 million in 1990, up 10.6 percent from 1980, compared to 8.2 percent for the Midwest and 16.7 percent for the nation. The labor-force participation rate for civilians 16 years and older in the state grew from 67.3 percent in 1980 to 70.1 percent in 1990, placing Wisconsin 11th among states. In 1990 the Midwest participation rate was 67.6 percent and the U.S. rate was 66.4 percent.

- Nonfarm, payroll employment increased 17.7 percent in Wisconsin from 1980 to 1990, compared to 21.1 percent for all states combined. The manufacturing industry grew only 0.3 percent to 559,700 jobs, yet remained Wisconsin's largest employer. Together the wholesale and retail trade industries stood as the state's second largest employer in 1990 with 538,200 jobs, up 23.2 percent from 1980. The services industry ranked third with 531,200 jobs, up 45.9 percent from 1980. From 1980 to 1990, the nation experienced a drop of 6.0 percent in manufacturing positions, a rise of 27.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade jobs, and an increase of 56.8 percent in jobs in the services industry.

Wisconsin Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990



- In 1990 Wisconsin ranked sixth among states for the share of its nonfarm, payroll work force employed in manufacturing. Together, wholesale and retail trade accounted for about the same share of employment in the state and the nation. Wisconsin ranked among the lowest ten states for employment share in construction (46th).

- Government estimates of 1990 employment by occupation across all industries show that Wisconsin had above-average shares of its work force employed as operators, fabricators and laborers, in service positions, and in farming, forestry and fishing jobs. The state had below-average shares employed as managers and professionals, in technical, sales and administrative-support jobs, and in precision production, craft and repair positions.

- In 1990 the number of unemployed in Wisconsin stood at 113,000, or 4.4 percent of the labor force, compared to 5.5 percent for all states combined. That year 51.4 percent of Wisconsin's unemployed were jobless for less than five weeks and 8.1 percent were jobless for 27 weeks or longer.

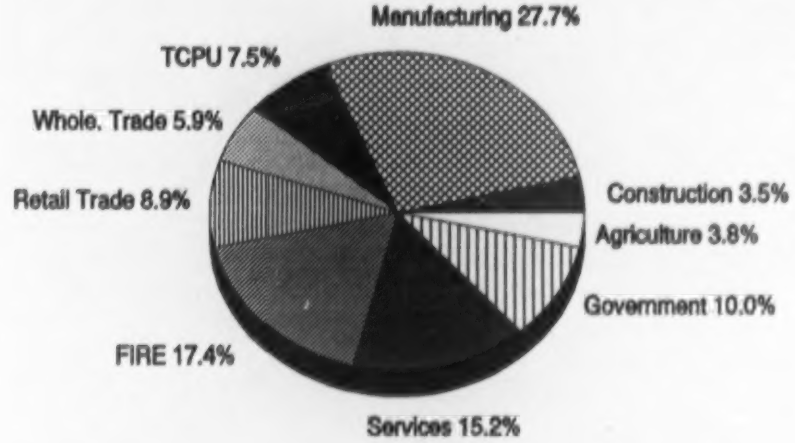
- The share of Wisconsin's population age 25 years and older with four years of high school increased from 69.6 percent in 1980 to 81.1 percent in 1989, compared to 76.9 percent nationally. The share of that same group with four or more years of college rose 14.8 percent in 1980 to 18.9 percent in 1989, compared to 21.1 percent nationally.

Goods and Services

- The value of goods and services produced in Wisconsin grew an inflation-adjusted 24 percent from 1979 to 1989, compared to 18 percent for the Midwest and 31 percent for the nation, according to federal estimates of gross state product. Wisconsin ranked 28th for growth during the period. Current estimates for growth in gross state product, which depend on data weighted to 1982 price levels, are subject to revisions and updates.

- Wisconsin accounted for 1.8 percent of all U.S. production with its 1989 gross state product of $93.98 billion. Wisconsin ranked 18th among states for total output and 38th for its output per worker of about $37,500; estimates are based on gross state product levels, minus output from federal military, and data on employed civilians, both full- and part-time.

Wisconsin Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mining not shown

- Wisconsin ranked among the top 15 states for the share of its 1989 gross state product derived from manufacturing (fourth); finance, insurance and real estate (12th); and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (13th). These three industries accounted for a larger share of production in the state than the nation on average. Wisconsin ranked among the lowest ten states for share of output from transportation, communications and public utilities (44th); construction (44th); and mining (41st).

- From 1979 to 1989, Wisconsin experienced slower growth in output than the nation as a whole for all major industrial categories except manufacturing. Wisconsin held the following ranks among states for inflation-adjusted growth in gross state product by industry during the period: 21st for wholesale trade; 25th for finance, insurance and real estate; 26th for government; 28th for manufacturing; 35th for retail trade; 37th for the services industry; 39th for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and 41st for transportation, communications and public utilities. The values of output from construction and mining are estimated to have declined in the state over the period.

- Expenditures on all research and development in Wisconsin totaled $1.40 billion in 1989, or 1.0 percent of the nation's R&D that year, up from 0.9 percent in 1985. R&D expenditures amounted to 1.5 percent of Wisconsin's gross state product in 1989, compared to 2.7 percent of the U.S. economy. Private industry performed 73.6 percent of Wisconsin's R&D, compared to 72.7 percent of all U.S. R&D.

- Wisconsin had 7,334 new business incorporations in 1990, according to data from the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. The state accounted for 1.1 percent of the nation's business starts that year, down from 1.2 percent in 1980. Incorporations in Wisconsin in 1990 were up 12.0 percent from the 1980 level, compared to a jump of 21.5 percent for the nation. Wisconsin also had 42 business failures per 10,000 firms in 1990, based on preliminary Dun & Bradstreet numbers. This rate compares to 148 failures per 10,000 firms in Oklahoma, which had the highest rate, and 30 per 10,000 in Vermont, which had the lowest.

- A count of old and new business establishments shows Wisconsin had 120,211 in 1989, up 23,884 or 24.8 percent from 1979. By contrast, the total rose 34.7 percent for the nation and 23.9 percent for the Midwest during the same period. Wisconsin recorded an increase in business establishments for all major industrial categories except mining, down 10.2 percent to 167. The number of manufacturing establishments in the state rose 15.6 percent from 1979 to 1989 to 9,230, compared to 13.3 percent for the United States.

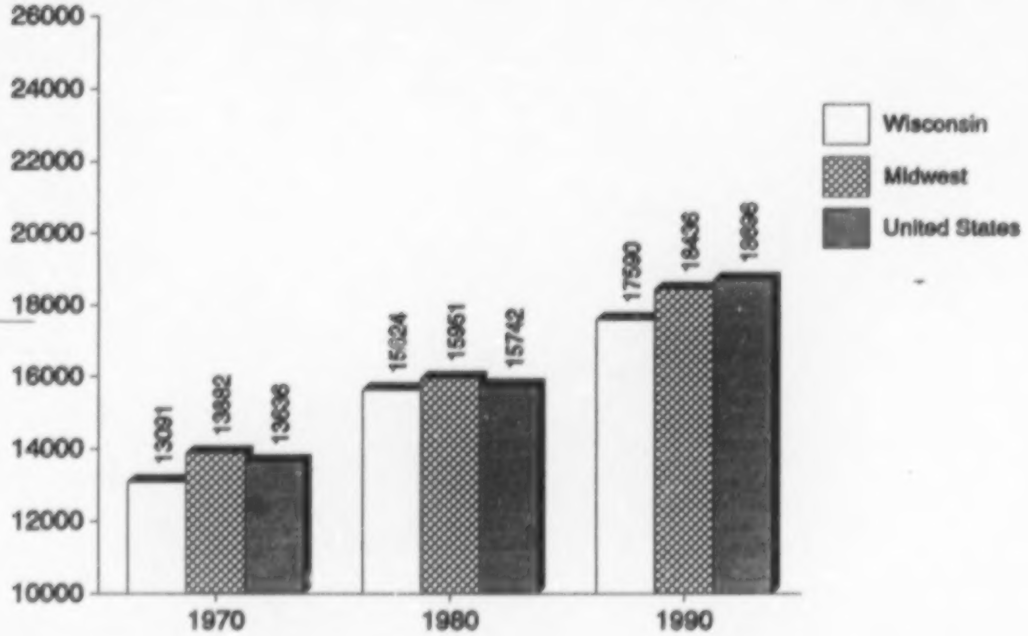
- The value of manufacturing shipments for direct export from Wisconsin in 1987 is estimated at $4.11 billion, or 2.1 percent of the U.S. total, up from 2.0 percent in 1983. These export data, while the best available, assign the full value of exports to the state from which shipping occurs even though the shipment may include parts and products made in other states.

Wages and Income

- Wisconsin's per-capita personal income of $17,590 in 1990 was 5.9 percent lower than the U.S. amount of $18,696. Personal income in the state grew an inflation-adjusted 12.6 percent per person from 1980 to 1990, compared to 15.6 percent for the Midwest and 18.8 percent for the nation. Wisconsin ranked 34th among states for this growth during the period and 22nd for its 1990 per-capita personal income level.

- Wages for workers actually declined in the state from 1980 to 1990. Annual wages per employee fell an inflation-adjusted 3.0 percent in Wisconsin to $21,101 on average. This compares to a drop of 2.3 percent for midwestern wages and a rise of 3.5 percent to $23,602 for U.S. wages. Wisconsin ranked 27th among states for its 1990 wages per employee. Inflation-adjusted wages declined in agriculture, forestry and fishing, down 2.0 percent; mining, down 4.1 percent; construction, down 10.6 percent; manufacturing, down 3.3 percent; transportation, communications and public utilities, down 8.1 percent; wholesale trade, down 3.7 percent; retail trade, down 10.1 percent, and the federal government, down 2.8 percent. Wisconsin's highest-wage industries were mining, the federal government, and the state government.

Per-Capita Income Levels Adjusted for Inflation to 1990 Dollars



- The median--or mid-point--income for four-person families in Wisconsin grew an inflation-adjusted 8.6 percent to $43,182 from 1980 to 1990, compared to 7.3 percent for the nation. Wisconsin's median income for these families ranked 16th among states and was $1,731 higher than the U.S. level.

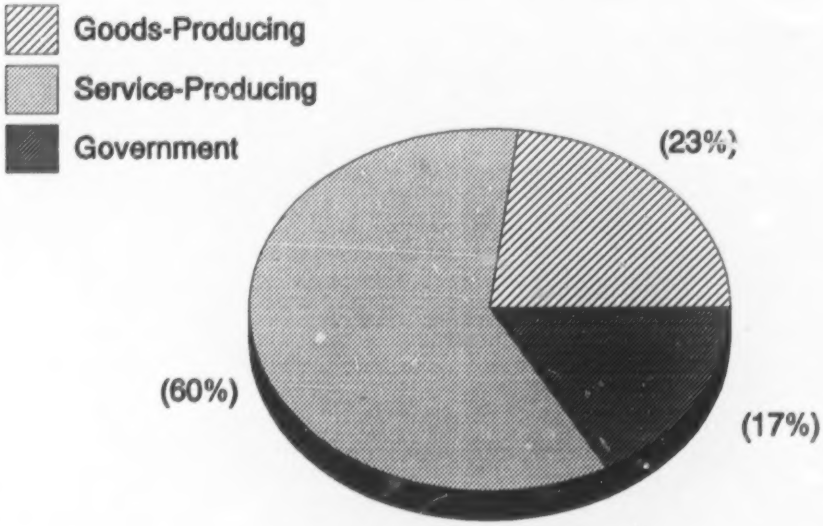
- Results from the 1990 census show a poverty rate of 10.7 percent in Wisconsin, compared to 11.8 percent in the Midwest and 13.1 percent in the nation. The state accounted for 1.6 percent of the country's poor, based on the single national threshold for poverty. The same year, it accounted for 2.2 percent of the average monthly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a nationwide government assistance program for the poor that allows states to set income eligibility levels in keeping with regional costs of living and other factors.

Federal Expenditures

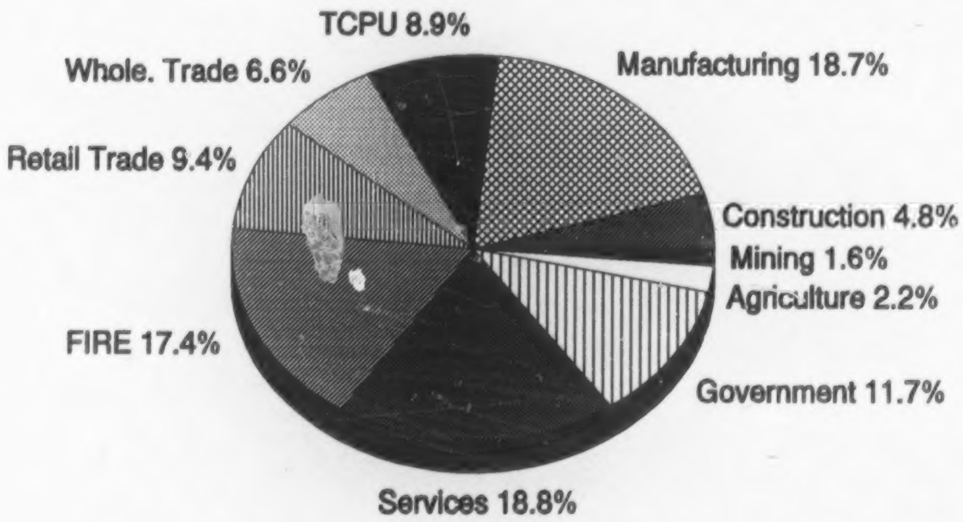
- Wisconsin received $3,279 per person in fiscal 1991 federal spending, or 79 percent of the $4,147 per person that the federal government spent across all 50 states. In fiscal 1981, the state also received 79 percent of the national per-capita total. Wisconsin ranked last among states for federal spending per capita in fiscal 1991.

Appendix 1: United States Figures

United States Share of Nonfarm Employment by Sector, 1990

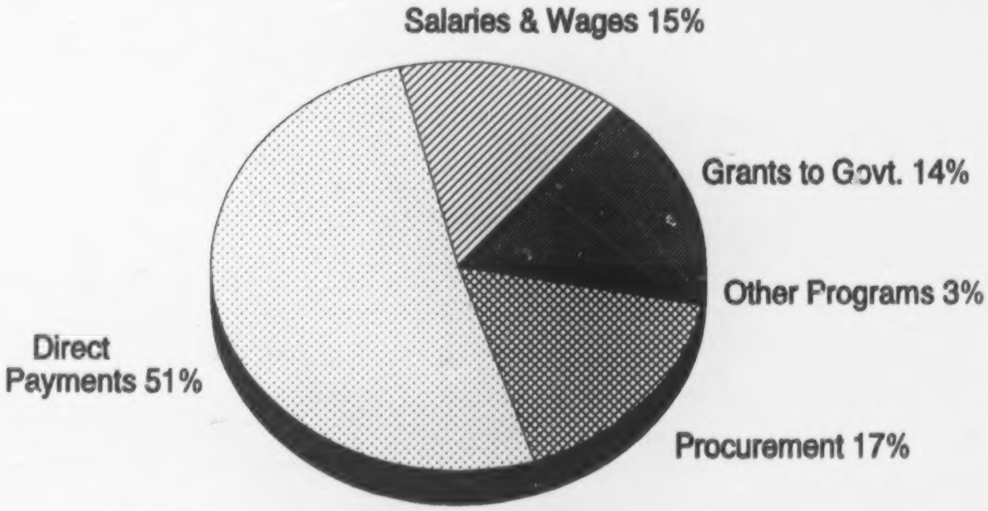


United States Share of Gross State Product by Industry, 1989



TCPU = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Agriculture = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Federal Expenditures in All States by Type, 1991



Total = $1,062.541 billion

Appendix 2
Major Industries and Their Sectors

- Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
  - Farms
  - Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries

- Mining
  - Metal mining
  - Coal mining
  - Oil and gas extraction
  - Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels

- Construction

- Manufacturing

  - Durable goods
    - Lumber and wood products
    - Furniture and fixtures
    - Stone, clay, and glass products
    - Primary metal industries
    - Fabricated metal products
    - Industrial machinery and equipment
    - Electric and electronic equipment
    - Motor vehicles and equipment
    - Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles
    - Instruments and related products
    - Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

  - Nondurable goods
    - Food and kindred products
    - Tobacco manufactures
    - Textile mill products
    - Apparel and other textile products
    - Paper and allied products
    - Printing and publishing
    - Chemicals and allied products
    - Petroleum and coal products
    - Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
    - Leather and leather products

- Transportation, communications, and public utilities
  - Railroad transportation
  - Local and interurban passenger transit

  Trucking and warehousing
  Water transportation
  Transportation by air
  Pipelines, except natural gas
  Transportation services
  Telephone communications
  Television and radio communications
  Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale trade

Retail trade

Finance, insurance, and real estate
  Depository institutions
  Nondepository institutions
  Security and commodity brokers
  Holding companies and other investment offices
  Insurance carriers
  Insurance agents, brokers, and services
  Real estate

Services
  Hotels and other lodging places
  Personal services
  Business services
  Auto repair, services, and parking
  Miscellaneous repair services
  Motion pictures
  Amusement and recreation services
  Health services
  Legal services
  Educational services
  Social services
  Membership organizations
  Museums and botanical and zoological gardens
  Engineering and Management services

Government
  Federal government
  State government
  Local government

Information compiled from lists used by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Appendix 3
Major Occupations and Their Sectors

White-Collar

- Managerial and professional specialty
  - Executive, administrative, and managerial
  - Professional specialty
    - Engineers, architects, and surveyors
    - Mathematical and computer scientists
    - Natural scientists
    - Health diagnosing occupations
    - Health assessment and treating occupations
    - Teachers
    - Lawyers and judges
    - Other professional specialty occupations

  - Technical, sales, and administrative support
    - Technicians and related support
      - Health technologists and technicians
      - Engineering and science technicians
      - Technicians, except health, engineering, and science
    - Sales occupations
    - Administrative support
      - Supervisors
      - Computer equipment operators
      - Secretaries, stenographers, and typists
      - Financial records processing
      - Mail and message distributing
      - Other administrative support, including clerical

Service Occupations

- Private household
- Protective service
- Service, except private household and protective
  - Food service
  - Health service
  - Cleaning and building service
  - Personal service

Blue-Collar

- Precision production, craft, and repair
  - Mechanics and repairers
  - Construction trades
  - Other precision production, craft, and repair

- Operators, fabricators, and laborers
  - Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
  - Transportation and material moving occupations
  - Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

- Farming, forestry, and fishing
  - Farm operators and managers
  - Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1992, p. 36.

U.S. Population: 1990

State or Region	Population	Percent of U.S. Total	Population per Square Mile of Land Area	Percent Change in Population 1980-1990
New England				
Connecticut	3,287,116	1.3	678.4	5.8
Maine	1,227,928	0.5	39.8	9.2
Massachusetts	6,016,425	2.4	767.6	4.9
New Hampshire	1,109,252	0.4	123.7	20.5
Rhode Island	1,003,464	0.4	960.3	5.9
Vermont	562,758	0.2	60.8	10.0
Total	13,206,943	5.3	210.3	7.0
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	666,168	0.3	340.8	12.1
Maryland	4,781,468	1.9	489.2	13.4
New Jersey	7,730,188	3.1	1,042.0	5.0
New York	17,990,455	7.2	381.0	2.5
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	4.8	265.1	0.1
Total	43,049,922	17.3	387.2	3.5
Midwest				
Illinois	11,430,602	4.6	205.6	0.0
Indiana	5,544,159	2.2	154.6	1.0
Iowa	2,776,755	1.1	49.7	-4.7
Michigan	9,295,297	3.7	163.6	0.4
Minnesota	4,375,099	1.8	55.0	7.3
Ohio	10,847,115	4.4	264.9	0.5
Wisconsin	4,891,769	2.0	90.1	4.0
Total	49,160,796	19.8	129.7	1.0
South				
Alabama	4,040,587	1.6	79.6	3.8
Arkansas	2,350,725	0.9	45.1	2.8
District of Columbia	606,900	0.2	9,882.8	-4.9
Florida	12,937,926	5.2	239.6	32.7
Georgia	6,478,216	2.6	111.9	18.6
Kentucky	3,685,296	1.5	92.8	0.7
Louisiana	4,219,973	1.7	96.9	0.3
Mississippi	2,573,216	1.0	54.9	2.1
North Carolina	6,628,637	2.7	136.1	12.7
Oklahoma	3,145,585	1.3	45.8	4.0
South Carolina	3,486,703	1.4	115.8	11.7
Tennessee	4,877,185	2.0	118.3	6.2
Texas	16,986,510	6.8	64.9	19.4
Virginia	6,187,358	2.5	156.3	15.7
West Virginia	1,793,477	0.7	74.5	-8.0
Total	79,998,294	32.2	93.1	13.4

U.S. Population: 1990 (continued)

State or Region	Population	Percent of U.S. Total	Population per Square Mile of Land Area	Percent Change in Population 1980-1990
West				
Alaska	550,043	0.2	1.0	36.9
Arizona	3,665,228	1.5	32.3	34.8
California	29,760,021	12.0	190.8	25.7
Colorado	3,294,394	1.3	31.8	14.0
Hawaii	1,108,229	0.4	172.5	14.9
Idaho	1,006,749	0.4	12.2	6.7
Kansas	2,477,574	1.0	30.3	4.8
Missouri	5,117,073	2.1	74.3	4.1
Montana	799,065	0.3	5.5	1.6
Nebraska	1,578,385	0.6	20.5	0.5
Nevada	1,201,833	0.5	10.9	50.1
New Mexico	1,515,069	0.6	12.5	16.3
North Dakota	638,800	0.3	9.3	-2.1
Oregon	2,842,321	1.1	29.6	7.9
South Dakota	696,004	0.3	9.2	0.8
Utah	1,722,850	0.7	21.0	17.9
Washington	4,866,692	2.0	73.1	17.8
Wyoming	453,588	0.2	4.7	-3.4
Total	63,293,918	25.4	29.8	18.6
Northeast	56,256,865	22.6	323.3	4.3
Midwest	49,160,796	19.8	129.7	1.0
Northeast and Midwest	105,417,661	42.4	190.6	2.7
South	79,998,294	32.2	93.1	13.4
West	63,293,918	25.4	29.8	18.6
South and West	143,292,212	57.6	48.0	15.6
U.S. Total[1]	248,709,873	100.0	70.3	9.8

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[1] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1983), Volume 1, Chapter A, Table 8; Bureau of the Census, "Census Bureau Completes Distribution of 1990 Census Information from Summary Tape File 1A" (news release), Washington, D.C., June 11, 1991; and Bureau of the Census, unpublished data on population density, Washington, D.C., November 12, 1991.

2

Share of Population by Age: 1990

State or Region	Percent Under 18 Years Old	Percent Ages 18-64	Percent Ages 65 and Older
New England			
Connecticut	22.8	63.6	13.6
Maine	25.2	61.5	13.3
Massachusetts	22.5	63.9	13.6
New Hampshire	25.1	63.6	11.3
Rhode Island	22.5	62.5	15.0
Vermont	25.4	62.8	11.8
Total	23.2	63.4	13.4
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	24.5	63.4	12.1
Maryland	24.3	64.9	10.8
New Jersey	23.3	63.4	13.4
New York	23.7	63.2	13.1
Pennsylvania	23.5	61.1	15.4
Total	23.6	62.8	13.5
Midwest			
Illinois	25.8	61.7	12.6
Indiana	26.3	61.2	12.6
Iowa	25.9	58.8	15.3
Michigan	26.5	61.6	11.9
Minnesota	26.7	60.8	12.5
Ohio	25.8	61.2	13.0
Wisconsin	26.4	60.3	13.3
Total	26.1	61.1	12.8
South			
Alabama	26.2	60.9	12.9
Arkansas	26.4	58.7	14.9
District of Columbia	19.3	67.9	12.8
Florida	22.2	59.5	18.3
Georgia	26.7	63.2	10.1
Kentucky	25.9	61.4	12.7
Louisiana	29.1	59.8	11.1
Mississippi	29.0	58.5	12.5
North Carolina	24.2	63.6	12.1
Oklahoma	26.6	59.9	13.5
South Carolina	26.4	62.2	11.4
Tennessee	24.9	62.4	12.7
Texas	28.5	61.4	10.1
Virginia	24.3	64.9	10.7
West Virginia	24.7	60.3	15.0
Total	25.9	61.5	12.7

Share of Population by Age: 1990 (continued)

State or Region	Percent Under 18 Years Old	Percent Ages 18-64	Percent Ages 65 and Older
West			
Alaska	31.3	64.6	4.1
Arizona	26.8	60.2	13.1
California	26.0	63.4	10.5
Colorado	26.1	63.9	10.0
Hawaii	25.3	63.4	11.3
Idaho	30.6	57.3	12.0
Kansas	26.7	59.5	13.8
Missouri	25.7	60.3	14.0
Montana	27.8	58.9	13.3
Nebraska	27.2	58.7	14.1
Nevada	24.7	64.7	10.6
New Mexico	29.5	59.8	10.8
North Dakota	27.5	58.3	14.3
Oregon	25.5	60.8	13.8
South Dakota	28.5	56.8	14.7
Utah	36.4	54.9	8.7
Washington	25.9	62.3	11.8
Wyoming	29.9	59.7	10.4
Total	26.6	61.9	11.5
Northeast	23.5	63.0	13.5
Midwest	26.1	61.1	12.8
Northeast and Midwest	24.7	62.1	13.2
South	25.9	61.5	12.7
West	26.6	61.9	11.5
South and West	26.2	61.7	12.1
U.S. Total	25.6	61.9	12.6

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Public Information Office, "Census Bureau Completes Distribution of 1990 Census Information from Summary Tape File 1A," news release, Washington, D.C., June 11, 1991.

Share of Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990[1]

State or Region	Percent White	Percent African-American	Percent Asian-American[3]	Percent Native American[3]	Percent Hispanic[4]
New England					
Connecticut	87.0	8.3	1.5	0.2	6.5
Maine	98.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Massachusetts	89.8	5.0	2.4	0.2	4.8
New Hampshire	98.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0
Rhode Island	91.4	3.9	1.8	0.4	4.6
Vermont	98.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Total	91.1	4.8	1.8	0.2	4.3
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	80.3	16.9	1.4	0.3	2.4
Maryland	71.0	24.9	2.9	0.3	2.6
New Jersey	79.3	13.4	3.5	0.2	9.6
New York	74.4	15.9	3.9	0.3	12.3
Pennsylvania	88.5	9.2	1.2	0.1	2.0
Total	78.9	14.6	2.9	0.2	7.7
Midwest					
Illinois	78.3	14.8	2.5	0.2	7.9
Indiana	90.6	7.8	0.7	0.2	1.8
Iowa	96.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.2
Michigan	83.4	13.9	1.1	0.6	2.2
Minnesota	94.4	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2
Ohio	87.8	10.6	0.8	0.2	1.3
Wisconsin	92.2	5.0	1.1	0.8	1.9
Total	86.6	10.1	1.4	0.4	3.1
South					
Alabama	73.6	25.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Arkansas	82.7	15.9	0.5	0.5	0.8
District of Columbia	29.6	65.8	1.8	0.2	5.4
Florida	83.1	13.6	1.2	0.3	12.2
Georgia	71.0	27.0	1.2	0.2	1.7
Kentucky	92.0	7.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
Louisiana	67.3	30.8	1.0	0.4	2.2
Mississippi	63.5	35.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
North Carolina	75.6	22.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma	82.1	7.4	1.1	8.0	2.7
South Carolina	69.0	29.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Tennessee	83.0	16.0	0.7	0.2	0.7
Texas	75.2	11.9	1.9	0.4	25.5
Virginia	77.4	18.8	2.6	0.2	2.6
West Virginia	96.2	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	77.1	18.2	1.2	0.7	8.3

Share of Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990[1] (continued)

State or Region	Percent White	Percent African-American	Percent Asian-American[2]	Percent Native American[3]	Percent Hispanic[4]
West					
Alaska	75.5	4.1	3.6	15.6	3.2
Arizona	80.8	3.0	1.5	5.6	18.8
California	69.0	7.4	9.6	0.8	25.8
Colorado	88.2	4.0	1.8	0.8	12.9
Hawaii	33.4	2.5	61.8	0.5	7.3
Idaho	94.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	5.3
Kansas	90.1	5.8	1.3	0.9	3.8
Missouri	87.7	10.7	0.8	0.4	1.2
Montana	92.7	0.3	0.5	6.0	1.5
Nebraska	93.8	3.6	0.8	0.8	2.3
Nevada	84.3	6.6	3.2	1.6	10.4
New Mexico	75.6	2.0	0.9	8.9	38.2
North Dakota	94.6	0.6	0.5	4.1	0.7
Oregon	92.8	1.6	2.4	1.4	4.0
South Dakota	91.6	0.5	0.4	7.3	0.8
Utah	93.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	4.9
Washington	88.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	4.4
Wyoming	94.2	0.8	0.6	2.1	5.7
Total	78.1	5.7	6.5	1.7	16.3
Northeast	81.8	12.3	2.6	0.2	6.9
Midwest	86.6	10.1	1.4	0.4	3.1
Northeast and Midwest	84.0	11.3	2.0	0.3	5.1
South	77.1	18.2	1.2	0.7	8.3
West	78.1	5.7	6.5	1.7	16.3
South and West	77.5	12.6	3.6	1.1	11.8
U.S. Total	80.3	12.1	2.9	0.8	9.0

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[1] Percentages by race do not add to 100 because table excludes "other" category.
[2] Includes persons classified as Asian and Pacific Islander.
[3] Includes persons classified as American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.
[4] Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Public Information Office, "Census Bureau Completes Distribution of 1990 Census Information from Summary Tape File 1A," news release, Washington, D.C., June 11, 1991.

Employment and Unemployment: 1990

State or Region	Total Employed 1990 (in thousands)	Percent Change in Employment 1980-1990	1990 Labor-Force Participation Rate[1]	1990 Unemployment Rate	1990 Percent Unemployed for 27 Weeks or More
New England					
Connecticut	1,698	12.7	71.2	5.1	15.4
Maine	603	28.8	67.6	5.1	8.0
Massachusetts	2,977	10.0	68.5	6.0	10.3
New Hampshire	595	33.1	74.0	5.6	12.3
Rhode Island	481	10.1	66.9	6.7	8.0
Vermont	294	25.1	70.8	5.0	7.8
Total	6,648	14.6	69.5	5.7	11.2
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	344	31.3	69.9	5.1	5.6
Maryland	2,417	19.8	70.4	4.6	7.3
New Jersey	3,846	15.4	67.2	5.0	9.9
New York	8,223	11.4	62.8	5.2	12.4
Pennsylvania	5,583	11.4	62.8	5.4	10.8
Total	20,413	13.4	64.6	5.1	10.8
Midwest					
Illinois	5,658	11.1	68.0	6.2	12.7
Indiana	2,682	12.9	66.8	5.3	7.3
Iowa	1,433	6.1	69.3	4.2	14.5
Michigan	4,233	12.6	65.4	7.5	9.6
Minnesota	2,288	15.3	73.0	4.8	9.8
Ohio	5,126	9.9	65.6	5.7	15.0
Wisconsin	2,474	13.9	70.1	4.4	8.1
Total	23,894	11.7	67.6	5.8	11.4
South					
Alabama	1,764	15.6	61.3	6.8	9.6
Arkansas	1,056	14.3	63.1	6.9	12.7
District of Columbia	278	-7.3	67.4	6.6	7.7
Florida	5,987	48.9	62.9	5.9	8.0
Georgia	3,041	27.8	67.5	5.4	8.6
Kentucky	1,664	8.8	63.0	5.8	18.5
Louisiana	1,758	5.5	59.6	6.2	13.6
Mississippi	1,095	11.5	62.3	7.5	8.6
North Carolina	3,262	22.3	68.0	4.1	8.1
Oklahoma	1,454	11.7	64.4	5.6	8.6
South Carolina	1,643	27.1	66.3	4.7	10.1
Tennessee	2,272	17.8	63.4	5.2	6.6
Texas	7,922	24.1	68.2	6.2	9.8
Virginia	3,060	25.8	69.4	4.3	6.6
West Virginia	708	-0.8	54.3	8.3	19.3
Total	36,964	23.0	65.1	5.7	9.8

Employment and Unemployment: 1990 (continued)

State or Region	Total Employed 1990 (in thousands)	Percent Change in Employment 1980-1990	1990 Labor-Force Participation Rate[1]	1990 Unemployment Rate	1990 Percent Unemployed for 27 Weeks or More
West					
Alaska	239	40.6	72.8	6.9	11.3
Arizona	1,634	41.5	64.8	5.3	6.1
California	13,846	28.3	66.9	5.6	7.9
Colorado	1,669	18.2	70.9	4.9	12.8
Hawaii	524	25.4	67.1	2.8	8.0
Idaho	467	18.2	67.5	5.8	7.5
Kansas	1,243	9.9	69.9	4.4	9.7
Missouri	2,483	16.0	67.2	5.7	9.7
Montana	379	8.9	67.3	5.8	9.1
Nebraska	821	12.2	70.1	2.2	7.8
Nevada	595	47.3	71.0	4.9	6.1
New Mexico	656	26.2	63.2	6.3	10.4
North Dakota	312	8.3	68.7	3.9	8.7
Oregon	1,409	18.5	67.9	5.5	13.3
South Dakota	347	9.1	69.3	3.7	12.2
Utah	758	27.6	70.5	4.3	10.3
Washington	2,381	30.3	68.9	4.9	7.9
Wyoming	233	3.6	71.7	5.4	8.3
Total	29,996	24.7	67.6	5.3	8.7
Northeast	27,061	13.7	65.7	5.3	10.9
Midwest	23,894	11.7	67.6	5.8	11.4
Northeast and Midwest	50,955	12.7	66.6	5.5	11.1
South	36,964	23.0	65.1	5.7	9.8
West	29,996	24.7	67.6	5.3	8.7
South and West	66,960	23.7	66.2	5.5	9.3
U.S. Total[2]	117,915	18.7	66.4	5.5	10.1

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[1] Participation rates based on the civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and older, including those beyond retirement age.

[2] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Information taken from household surveys and published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990* (Washington, D.C., June 1991), Tables 12 and 22, pp. 35-48 and 85-88.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Goods-Producing Industries: 1990
(in thousands)

State or Region	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
New England				
Connecticut	1,640.9	1.0	63.1	342.2
Maine	536.8	0.2	28.6	102.1
Massachusetts	2,977.7	1.4	99.5	520.4
New Hampshire	509.1	0.4	22.3	105.8
Rhode Island	449.9	0.2	18.1	99.3
Vermont	257.5	0.5	14.8	46.1
Total	6,371.9	3.7	246.4	1,215.9
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	346.4	0.1	20.2	71.7
Maryland	2,177.2	2.1	159.3	206.5
New Jersey	3,665.4	2.4	148.4	599.6
New York	8,208.7	5.4	314.3	1,131.2
Pennsylvania	5,177.4	27.5	228.7	1,014.9
Total	19,575.1	37.5	870.9	3,023.9
Midwest				
Illinois	5,265.3	19.8	218.2	983.7
Indiana	2,523.5	8.1	119.3	635.0
Iowa	1,224.1	2.0	44.9	235.8
Michigan	3,949.2	9.3	140.0	940.2
Minnesota	2,126.4	8.2	79.3	398.3
Ohio	4,895.8	17.6	198.5	1,111.7
Wisconsin	2,280.3	2.3	81.0	559.7
Total	22,264.6	67.3	881.2	4,864.4
South				
Alabama	1,636.6	12.9	82.3	384.6
Arkansas	925.2	4.1	37.6	232.6
District of Columbia	687.9	0.1	14.5	15.7
Florida	5,403.0	8.7	324.1	522.3
Georgia	2,995.5	8.7	147.3	559.4
Kentucky	1,473.3	35.7	67.0	286.9
Louisiana	1,593.8	55.5	91.6	183.6
Mississippi	936.9	6.1	36.7	245.9
North Carolina	3,128.7	5.3	165.0	862.9
Oklahoma	1,186.1	43.5	37.8	165.7
South Carolina	1,549.0	2.1	101.3	382.8
Tennessee	2,195.2	6.2	92.9	522.6
Texas	7,032.5	179.4	332.1	986.2
Virginia	2,897.6	15.5	183.0	425.9
West Virginia	627.8	35.5	26.6	87.1
Total	34,269.1	419.3	1,739.8	5,864.2

Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Goods-Producing Industries: 1990 (continued)
(in thousands)

State or Region	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
West				
Alaska	237.2	11.5	10.5	16.7
Arizona	1,490.9	12.4	82.8	185.4
California	12,872.7	39.0	667.3	2,122.8
Colorado	1,518.2	19.8	62.3	193.2
Hawaii	527.5	*	31.9	20.9
Idaho	385.8	3.9	18.8	62.9
Kansas	1,084.7	10.0	41.4	185.5
Missouri	2,341.1	5.2	100.2	436.9
Montana	297.3	6.3	10.4	22.4
Nebraska	731.1	1.7	27.1	98.4
Nevada	624.2	14.5	48.7	26.4
New Mexico	575.3	15.6	29.7	43.1
North Dakota	265.6	4.3	10.0	17.3
Oregon	1,248.1	1.6	52.5	218.8
South Dakota	288.5	2.6	11.7	34.0
Utah	723.1	8.6	27.6	107.1
Washington	2,155.2	3.8	119.0	369.9
Wyoming	198.8	18.2	10.9	9.5
Total	27,565.3	179.0	1,362.8	4,171.2
Northeast	25,947.0	41.2	1,117.3	4,239.8
Midwest	22,264.6	67.3	881.2	4,864.4
Northeast and Midwest	48,211.6	108.5	1,998.5	9,104.2
South	34,269.1	419.3	1,739.8	5,864.2
West	27,565.3	179.0	1,362.8	4,171.2
South and West	61,834.4	598.3	3,102.6	10,035.4
U.S. Total[1]	110,046.0	706.8	5,101.1	19,139.6

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*Not available.

[1] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Service-Producing Industries: 1990
(in thousands)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New England					
Connecticut	73.7	365.6	151.6	432.4	211.3
Maine	22.2	134.5	25.0	128.7	95.5
Massachusetts	128.9	701.0	214.6	917.8	394.2
New Hampshire	17.7	129.6	31.7	128.1	73.4
Rhode Island	15.8	97.9	27.1	128.4	63.2
Vermont	11.0	60.0	12.5	69.1	43.6
Total	269.3	1,488.6	462.5	1,804.5	881.2
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	15.3	75.9	31.7	84.7	46.9
Maryland	102.0	533.2	131.9	623.0	419.3
New Jersey	237.4	877.3	240.0	988.7	571.8
New York	428.3	1,685	777.0	2,395.8	1,471.9
Pennsylvania	266.4	1,181.7	300.2	1,450.4	707.5
Total	1,049.4	4,352.9	1,480.8	5,542.6	3,217.4
Midwest					
Illinois	307.7	1,258.1	375.5	1,340.0	762.4
Indiana	132.0	600.0	122.8	530.2	376.1
Iowa	55.9	308.0	69.3	288.6	219.6
Michigan	157.1	944.4	191.1	938.5	628.6
Minnesota	108.7	516.7	124.4	552.5	338.4
Ohio	219.7	1,173.6	254.9	1,195.6	724.2
Wisconsin	106.3	538.2	119.9	531.2	341.9
Total	1,087.4	5,339.0	1,257.9	5,376.6	3,391.2
South					
Alabama	83.6	354.8	73.9	318.1	326.2
Arkansas	56.0	206.5	38.3	191.0	159.1
District of Columbia	24.0	61.8	33.7	260.3	277.7
Florida	276.6	1,457.5	370.6	1,599.0	844.3
Georgia	197.9	745.1	162.9	640.5	533.7
Kentucky	80.2	350.5	61.3	328.9	262.9
Louisiana	110.8	370.7	78.8	374.2	328.6
Mississippi	45.3	198.8	38.9	161.2	204.1
North Carolina	152.1	718.3	134.5	597.1	493.6
Oklahoma	67.6	276.8	59.3	272.4	262.9
South Carolina	67.2	348.7	66.4	296.6	284.0
Tennessee	116.6	517.2	102.4	486.6	350.7
Texas	422.4	1,705.8	430.2	1,705.2	1,270.9
Virginia	148.8	655.7	154.2	735.4	579.2
West Virginia	37.5	145.5	24.7	145.5	125.5
Total	1,886.6	8,113.7	1,830.1	8,112.0	6,303.4

Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Service-Producing Industries: 1990 (continued)
(in thousands)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
West					
Alaska	20.5	46.1	10.3	50.9	70.8
Arizona	81.9	370.3	94.6	406.0	257.6
California	628.6	3,025.8	845.1	3,472.6	2,071.4
Colorado	96.5	370.4	97.1	401.8	277.2
Hawaii	42.0	135.9	36.9	154.6	105.3
Idaho	19.8	97.3	19.8	81.7	81.7
Kansas	66.6	267.1	58.1	241.8	214.4
Missouri	153.7	560.9	138.6	577.3	368.3
Montana	20.1	78.4	13.3	75.6	70.9
Nebraska	45.8	186.7	48.4	178.7	144.3
Nevada	32.4	125.3	28.3	272.4	76.2
New Mexico	28.7	136.9	26.1	146.2	149.1
North Dakota	17.1	70.2	12.4	68.9	65.3
Oregon	63.8	313.2	79.2	295.9	223.2
South Dakota	13.3	76.0	16.3	71.7	62.8
Utah	42.3	172.3	34.0	180.7	150.4
Washington	113.7	521.3	117.1	511.9	398.5
Wyoming	14.5	44.7	7.2	38.4	55.5
Total	1,501.3	6,598.8	1,682.8	7,227.1	4,842.9
Northeast	1,318.7	5,841.5	1,943.3	7,347.1	4,098.6
Midwest	1,087.4	5,339.0	1,257.9	5,376.6	3,391.2
Northeast and Midwest	2,406.1	11,180.5	3,201.2	12,723.7	7,489.8
South	1,886.6	8,113.7	1,830.1	8,112.0	6,303.4
West	1,501.3	6,598.8	1,682.8	7,227.1	4,842.9
South and West	3,387.9	14,712.5	3,512.9	15,339.1	11,146.3
U.S. Total[1]	5,794.0	25,893.0	6,714.1	28,062.8	18,636.1

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[1] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141.

Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment for Goods-Producing Industries: 1980-1990
(in percent)

State or Region	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
New England				
Connecticut	15.0	**	25.7	-22.4
Maine	28.3	*	46.7	-9.8
Massachusetts	12.3	*	28.6	-22.9
New Hampshire	32.1	**	12.6	-9.3
Rhode Island	13.0	*	42.5	-22.5
Vermont	28.7	-28.6	46.5	-9.4
Total	16.3	***	29.9	-20.2
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	33.6	*	37.4	1.1
Maryland	27.2	*	54.8	-12.8
New Jersey	19.8	0.0	33.5	-23.2
New York	13.9	-11.5	50.2	-21.7
Pennsylvania	8.9	-43.9	20.3	-23.6
Total	15.2	-34.8	38.6	-21.7
Midwest				
Illinois	8.6	-36.7	15.8	-18.6
Indiana	18.5	-22.1	29.3	-3.3
Iowa	10.3	-9.1	-11.8	-3.7
Michigan	14.7	-25.6	19.9	-5.9
Minnesota	20.1	-47.4	3.7	7.3
Ohio	12.1	-42.7	18.6	-12.1
Wisconsin	17.7	-11.5	15.5	0.3
Total	13.5	-36.1	15.6	-8.3
South				
Alabama	20.7	-24.1	15.3	5.9
Arkansas	24.6	-21.2	0.0	11.2
District of Columbia	11.7	*	9.8	1.9
Florida	51.1	-20.9	22.8	14.4
Georgia	38.7	11.5	40.0	7.7
Kentucky	21.8	-32.4	15.5	3.9
Louisiana	0.9	-37.9	-33.9	-14.3
Mississippi	13.0	-43.5	-15.6	10.9
North Carolina	31.5	1.9	39.0	5.2
Oklahoma	4.3	-41.9	-34.0	-13.4
South Carolina	30.3	10.5	38.0	-2.3
Tennessee	25.6	-38.6	14.4	4.0
Texas	20.2	-25.8	-21.5	-6.7
Virginia	34.3	-31.7	42.6	2.9
West Virginia	-2.8	-46.0	-25.7	-25.7
Total	26.1	-32.0	5.5	1.6

Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment for Goods-Producing Industries: 1980-1990 (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
West				
Alaska	40.0	76.9	1.9	24.6
Arizona	47.0	-41.0	8.2	20.1
California	30.7	-10.3	50.0	5.7
Colorado	21.3	-45.3	-19.1	7.1
Hawaii	30.3	***	33.5	-12.9
Idaho	16.9	-17.0	8.0	18.0
Kansas	14.8	-37.9	-11.0	-2.6
Missouri	18.8	-31.6	22.0	0.0
Montana	6.0	-28.4	-28.3	-7.4
Nebraska	16.5	-10.5	-6.9	2.1
Nevada	56.1	133.9	85.9	37.5
New Mexico	23.6	-46.9	-7.5	25.3
North Dakota	8.3	-44.9	-39.4	10.9
Oregon	19.5	-30.4	12.9	1.7
South Dakota	21.2	-7.1	9.3	30.3
Utah	31.3	-53.5	-12.4	22.1
Washington	34.0	18.8	28.5	19.8
Wyoming	-5.4	-48.7	-47.3	-1.0
Total	27.6	-29.0	24.0	7.0
Northeast	15.5	-29.2	36.6	-21.3
Midwest	13.5	-36.1	15.6	-8.3
Northeast and Midwest	14.6	-33.6	26.5	-14.8
South	26.1	-32.0	5.5	1.6
West	27.6	-29.0	24.0	7.0
South and West	26.8	-31.1	12.9	3.8
U.S. Total[1]	21.1	-31.5	17.9	-6.0

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*Mining included in services in 1980.
**Mining included in construction in 1980.
***Not available.
[1] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141, and *Employment and Earnings*, May 1983, pp. 114-125.

Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment for Service-Producing Industries: 1980-1990
(in percent)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New England					
Connecticut	21.2	22.3	44.2	51.3	14.1
Maine	18.7	51.3	51.5	64.6	14.6
Massachusetts	6.0	22.0	35.0	44.6	-3.9
New Hampshire	26.4	51.6	60.1	76.9	28.1
Rhode Island	21.5	21.0	30.3	53.8	6.8
Vermont	26.4	47.1	56.3	57.4	17.8
Total	13.7	27.3	40.5	50.6	5.9
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	26.4	35.5	157.7	76.5	3.8
Maryland	19.6	32.7	43.5	73.8	-3.6
New Jersey	22.1	29.0	51.8	63.9	7.9
New York	-0.7	15.0	24.1	40.2	12.0
Pennsylvania	1.2	19.6	26.8	48.9	-2.2
Total	6.4	21.2	31.6	50.1	5.6
Midwest					
Illinois	7.7	11.3	19.5	42.2	1.7
Indiana	25.0	25.7	20.3	56.8	8.5
Iowa	-0.7	9.7	18.9	37.9	5.9
Michigan	3.2	28.7	22.1	45.6	0.1
Minnesota	8.9	16.7	31.2	49.4	12.6
Ohio	-1.5	22.6	25.1	43.9	5.0
Wisconsin	15.4	23.2	28.5	45.9	6.5
Total	7.2	19.7	22.9	45.4	4.6
South					
Alabama	16.4	30.2	25.9	55.9	9.7
Arkansas	29.3	29.2	22.4	66.2	12.8
District of Columbia	-6.6	-2.8	-2.0	43.4	-1.6
Florida	25.3	55.1	45.8	97.1	36.4
Georgia	41.0	49.1	45.3	85.3	24.3
Kentucky	17.1	34.4	17.2	56.2	13.9
Louisiana	-12.7	3.2	5.1	36.2	9.2
Mississippi	11.0	21.2	18.6	33.1	4.9
North Carolina	30.6	51.9	40.8	74.9	20.4
Oklahoma	-1.5	3.9	5.0	40.2	15.1
South Carolina	26.8	54.9	39.2	86.2	20.1
Tennessee	34.6	36.2	30.1	67.2	10.6
Texas	15.5	18.8	28.4	67.9	29.9
Virginia	28.5	45.3	45.6	80.1	13.3
West Virginia	-13.0	12.4	12.3	46.2	-5.7
Total	18.8	33.5	31.5	70.0	18.7

Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment for Service-Producing Industries: 1980-1990 (continued)

(in percent)

State or Region	**Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities**	**Wholesale and Retail Trade**	**Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**	**Services**	**Government**
West					
Alaska	20.6	58.4	25.6	69.7	28.7
Arizona	59.6	52.4	62.5	95.5	27.7
California	15.1	33.5	35.6	61.1	17.4
Colorado	21.7	21.6	27.1	58.6	13.8
Hawaii	34.6	29.1	12.5	57.0	18.3
Idaho	-1.5	20.7	-15.4	36.2	15.9
Kansas	4.6	18.0	23.1	45.0	14.4
Missouri	10.7	21.4	28.2	-46.2	8.6
Montana	-10.3	8.4	3.1	37.2	1.0
Nebraska	-4.4	14.1	15.2	54.1	10.3
Nevada	34.4	56.0	58.1	61.1	33.7
New Mexico	1.4	32.4	23.7	59.3	19.3
North Dakota	1.8	5.1	8.8	39.5	7.2
Oregon	5.5	22.5	13.1	54.6	9.8
South Dakota	0.0	16.7	46.8	42.5	7.2
Utah	24.0	33.9	31.8	81.8	20.3
Washington	24.4	36.7	27.6	65.9	20.5
Wyoming	-14.2	-4.9	-1.4	27.2	29.1
Total	15.2	29.8	30.6	59.6	16.6
Northeast	7.8	22.7	33.6	50.2	5.6
Midwest	7.2	19.7	22.9	45.4	4.6
Northeast and Midwest	7.5	21.3	29.2	48.1	5.2
South	18.8	33.5	31.5	70.0	18.7
West	15.2	29.8	30.6	59.6	16.6
South and West	17.2	31.8	31.0	64.9	17.8
U.S. Total[1]	13.0	27.0	30.2	56.8	12.4

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[1] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141, and *Employment and Earnings*, May 1983, pp. 114-125.

Share of Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls by Industry: 1990
(in percent)

State or Region	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	TCPU[1]	Wholesale and Retail Trade	FIRE[2]	Services	Government
New England								
Connecticut	0.1	3.8	20.9	4.5	22.3	9.2	26.4	12.9
Maine	0.0	5.3	19.0	4.1	25.1	4.7	24.0	17.8
Massachusetts	0.0	3.3	17.5	4.3	23.5	7.2	30.8	13.2
New Hampshire	0.1	4.4	20.8	3.5	25.5	6.2	25.2	14.4
Rhode Island	0.0	4.0	22.1	3.5	21.8	6.0	28.5	14.0
Vermont	0.2	5.7	17.9	4.3	23.3	4.9	26.8	16.9
Total	0.1	3.9	19.1	4.2	23.4	7.3	28.3	13.8
Mid-Atlantic								
Delaware	0.0	5.8	20.7	4.4	21.9	9.2	24.5	13.5
Maryland	0.1	7.3	9.5	4.7	24.5	6.1	28.6	19.3
New Jersey	0.1	4.0	16.4	6.5	23.9	6.5	27.0	15.6
New York	0.1	3.8	13.8	5.2	20.5	9.5	29.2	17.9
Pennsylvania	0.5	4.4	19.6	5.1	22.8	5.8	28.0	13.7
Total	0.2	4.4	15.4	5.4	22.2	7.6	28.3	16.4
Midwest								
Illinois	0.4	4.1	18.7	5.8	23.9	7.1	25.4	14.5
Indiana	0.3	4.7	25.2	5.2	23.8	4.9	21.0	14.9
Iowa	0.2	3.7	19.3	4.6	25.2	5.7	23.6	17.9
Michigan	0.2	3.5	23.8	4.0	23.9	4.8	23.8	15.9
Minnesota	0.4	3.7	18.7	5.1	24.3	5.9	26.0	15.9
Ohio	0.4	4.1	22.7	4.5	24.0	5.2	24.4	14.8
Wisconsin	0.1	3.6	24.5	4.7	23.6	5.3	23.3	15.0
Total	0.3	4.0	21.8	4.9	24.0	5.6	24.1	15.2
South								
Alabama	0.8	5.0	23.5	5.1	21.7	4.5	19.4	19.9
Arkansas	0.4	4.1	25.1	6.1	22.3	4.1	20.6	17.2
District of Columbia	0.0	2.1	2.3	3.5	9.0	4.9	37.8	40.4
Florida	0.2	6.0	9.7	5.1	27.0	6.9	29.6	15.6
Georgia	0.3	4.9	18.7	6.6	24.9	5.4	21.4	17.8
Kentucky	2.4	4.5	19.5	5.4	23.8	4.2	22.3	17.8
Louisiana	3.5	5.7	11.5	7.0	23.3	4.9	23.5	20.6
Mississippi	0.7	3.9	26.2	4.8	21.2	4.2	17.2	21.8
North Carolina	0.2	5.3	27.6	4.9	23.0	4.3	19.1	15.8
Oklahoma	3.7	3.2	14.0	5.7	23.3	5.0	23.0	22.2
South Carolina	0.1	6.5	24.7	4.3	22.5	4.3	19.1	18.3
Tennessee	0.3	4.2	23.8	5.3	23.6	4.7	22.2	16.0
Texas	2.6	4.7	14.0	6.0	24.3	6.1	24.2	18.1
Virginia	0.5	6.3	14.7	5.1	22.6	5.3	25.4	20.0
West Virginia	5.7	4.2	13.9	6.0	23.2	3.9	23.2	20.0
Total	1.2	5.1	17.1	5.5	23.7	5.3	23.7	18.4

Share of Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls by Industry: 1990 (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	**Mining**	**Construction**	**Manufacturing**	**TCPU**[1]	**Wholesale and Retail Trade**	**FIRE**[2]	**Services**	**Government**
West								
Alaska	4.8	4.4	7.0	8.6	19.4	4.3	21.5	29.8
Arizona	0.8	5.6	12.4	5.5	24.8	6.3	27.2	17.3
California	0.3	5.2	16.5	4.9	23.5	6.6	27.0	16.1
Colorado	1.3	4.1	12.7	6.4	24.4	6.4	26.5	18.3
Hawaii	*	6.0	4.0	8.0	25.8	7.0	29.3	20.0
Idaho	1.0	4.9	16.3	5.1	25.2	5.1	21.2	21.2
Kansas	0.9	3.8	17.1	6.1	24.6	5.4	22.3	19.8
Missouri	0.2	4.3	18.7	6.6	24.0	5.9	24.7	15.7
Montana	2.1	3.5	7.5	6.8	26.4	4.5	25.4	23.8
Nebraska	0.2	3.7	13.5	6.3	25.5	6.6	24.4	19.7
Nevada	2.3	7.8	4.2	5.2	20.1	4.5	43.6	12.2
New Mexico	2.7	5.2	7.5	5.0	23.8	4.5	25.4	25.9
North Dakota	1.6	3.8	6.5	6.4	26.4	4.7	25.9	24.6
Oregon	0.1	4.2	17.5	5.1	25.1	6.3	23.7	17.9
South Dakota	0.9	4.1	11.8	4.6	26.3	5.6	24.9	21.8
Utah	1.2	3.8	14.8	5.8	23.8	4.7	25.0	20.8
Washington	0.2	5.5	17.2	5.3	24.2	5.4	23.8	18.5
Wyoming	9.2	5.5	4.8	7.3	22.5	3.6	19.3	27.9
Total	0.6	4.9	15.1	5.4	23.9	6.1	26.2	17.6
Northeast	0.2	4.3	16.3	5.1	22.5	7.5	28.3	15.8
Midwest	0.3	4.0	21.8	4.9	24.0	5.6	24.1	15.2
Northeast and Midwest	0.2	4.1	18.9	5.0	23.2	6.6	26.4	15.5
South	1.2	5.1	17.1	5.5	23.7	5.3	23.7	18.4
West	0.6	4.9	15.1	5.4	23.9	6.1	26.2	17.6
South and West	1.0	5.0	16.2	5.5	23.8	5.7	24.8	18.0
U.S. Total	0.6	4.6	17.4	5.3	23.5	6.1	25.5	16.9

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*Not available.

[1] Transportation, communications and public utilities.

[2] Finance, insurance and real estate.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141.

Share of Employment by Industry and Occupation: 1990
(in percent)

State or Region	Goods-Producing Sector[1]	Service-Producing Sector[2]	Government Sector[3]	White Collar Occupations[4]	Blue Collar Occupations[5]	Service Occupations[6]
New England						
Connecticut	24.8	62.4	12.9	63.0	25.2	11.8
Maine	24.4	57.8	17.8	53.6	32.2	14.3
Massachusetts	20.9	65.9	13.2	64.8	22.7	12.5
New Hampshire	25.2	60.3	14.4	60.6	28.8	10.9
Rhode Island	26.1	59.8	14.0	58.2	27.9	13.5
Vermont	23.8	59.3	16.9	57.5	29.9	12.2
Total	23.0	63.2	13.8	62.1	25.4	12.4
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	26.6	59.9	13.5	57.4	29.4	13.4
Maryland	16.9	63.8	19.3	63.7	23.7	12.7
New Jersey	20.5	63.9	15.6	63.2	25.1	11.7
New York	17.7	64.4	17.9	61.5	23.7	14.7
Pennsylvania	24.6	61.8	13.7	55.8	31.4	12.8
Total	20.1	63.5	16.4	60.5	26.2	13.4
Midwest						
Illinois	23.2	62.3	14.5	59.0	27.7	13.3
Indiana	30.2	54.9	14.9	49.7	36.3	14.0
Iowa	23.1	59.0	17.9	51.2	35.2	13.6
Michigan	27.6	56.5	15.9	54.0	32.0	14.0
Minnesota	22.8	61.2	15.9	57.6	29.2	13.3
Ohio	27.1	58.1	14.8	55.1	32.3	12.7
Wisconsin	28.2	56.8	15.0	53.0	33.1	13.9
Total	26.1	58.7	15.2	55.0	31.6	13.4
South						
Alabama	29.3	50.7	19.9	48.7	37.7	13.8
Arkansas	29.6	53.2	17.2	47.9	38.5	13.4
District of Columbia	4.4	55.2	40.4	67.6	14.0	18.3
Florida	15.8	68.5	15.6	59.0	26.2	14.8
Georgia	23.9	58.3	17.8	58.2	29.2	12.6
Kentucky	26.4	55.7	17.8	50.2	35.3	14.5
Louisiana	20.7	58.6	20.6	55.9	30.3	13.8
Mississippi	30.8	47.4	21.8	50.0	38.1	12.0
North Carolina	33.0	51.2	15.8	49.1	38.9	12.0
Oklahoma	20.8	57.0	22.2	55.4	30.1	14.5
South Carolina	31.4	50.3	18.3	50.0	37.6	12.4
Tennessee	28.3	55.7	16.0	49.3	38.6	12.1
Texas	21.3	60.6	18.1	57.2	28.9	13.8
Virginia	21.5	58.5	20.0	58.9	29.5	11.6
West Virginia	23.8	56.3	20.0	48.6	36.6	14.8
Total	23.4	58.2	18.4	54.8	31.8	13.4

Share of Employment by Industry and Occupation: 1990 (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	Goods-Producing Sector[1]	Service-Producing Sector[2]	Government Sector[3]	White Collar Occupations[4]	Blue Collar Occupations[5]	Service Occupations[6]
West						
Alaska	16.3	53.9	29.8	61.1	25.1	14.2
Arizona	18.8	63.9	17.3	59.5	26.1	14.4
California	22.0	61.9	16.1	59.7	27.6	12.8
Colorado	18.1	63.6	18.3	64.0	23.7	12.4
Hawaii	10.0	70.0	20.0	59.9	24.0	16.2
Idaho	22.2	56.7	21.2	51.0	36.0	13.3
Kansas	21.8	58.4	19.8	56.0	30.6	13.4
Missouri	23.2	61.1	15.7	55.5	31.3	13.2
Montana	13.2	63.0	23.8	52.2	31.7	16.1
Nebraska	17.4	62.9	19.7	52.4	34.1	13.5
Nevada	14.4	73.4	12.2	54.0	23.8	22.0
New Mexico	15.4	58.7	25.9	55.4	29.5	14.8
North Dakota	11.9	63.5	24.6	51.9	32.4	16.3
Oregon	21.9	60.3	17.9	55.6	31.2	13.3
South Dakota	16.7	61.5	21.8	48.7	36.3	15.3
Utah	19.8	59.4	20.8	57.7	28.9	13.6
Washington	22.9	58.6	18.5	59.3	27.1	13.6
Wyoming	19.4	52.7	27.9	51.5	33.5	14.6
Total	20.7	61.7	17.6	58.2	28.3	13.5
Northeast	20.8	63.4	15.8	60.9	26.0	13.1
Midwest	26.1	58.7	15.2	55.0	31.6	13.4
Northeast and Midwest	23.3	61.2	15.5	58.1	28.6	13.3
South	23.4	58.2	18.4	54.8	31.8	13.4
West	20.7	61.7	17.6	58.2	28.3	13.5
South and West	22.2	59.8	18.0	56.3	30.2	13.4
U.S. Total[7]	22.7	60.4	16.9	57.1	29.5	13.4

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[1] Includes mining, construction and manufacturing.

[2] Includes transportation, communications, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and services.

[3] Includes federal, state and local government.

[4] Includes managerial, professional speciality, technical, sales and administrative-support positions.

[5] Includes precision production, craft and repair positions, operators, fabricators and laborers, and farming, forestry and fishing positions.

[6] Service occupations include positions classified as private household, protective service, food service, health service, cleaning and building service, and personal service.

[7] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1991, pp. 124-141, and *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990* (Washington, D.C., June 1991), p. 54.

Gross State Product by Goods-Producing Industries: 1989
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Total	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
New England					
Connecticut	88,863	685	55	4,222	18,883
Maine	23,474	665	12	1,739	4,527
Massachusetts	144,791	1,259	99	7,519	27,129
New Hampshire	24,504	224	31	1,373	5,770
Rhode Island	18,807	253	8	632	4,000
Vermont	11,502	328	27	841	2,271
Total	311,941	3,414	232	16,326	62,580
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	15,418	317	0	724	4,428
Maryland	99,074	1,252	137	6,194	10,531
New Jersey	203,375	1,292	140	11,029	37,442
New York	441,068	2,750	468	20,293	62,032
Pennsylvania	227,898	2,956	1,849	10,444	49,173
Total	986,833	8,567	2,594	48,684	163,606
Midwest					
Illinois	256,478	4,889	1,502	11,969	50,914
Indiana	105,314	2,676	601	5,307	30,474
Iowa	52,574	4,630	112	1,770	11,396
Michigan	181,827	2,422	1,009	6,903	49,881
Minnesota	93,559	3,813	413	3,453	19,766
Ohio	211,545	2,677	1,130	7,734	58,244
Wisconsin	93,978	3,565	121	3,325	26,019
Total	995,275	24,672	4,888	40,461	246,694
South					
Alabama	67,886	1,612	1,452	2,106	15,735
Arkansas	37,169	2,152	366	1,553	9,294
District of Columbia	39,363	9	5	2,708	1,306
Florida	226,964	6,316	1,075	15,768	23,133
Georgia	129,776	2,475	688	5,999	24,953
Kentucky	65,858	2,372	2,958	3,355	15,461
Louisiana	79,138	1,193	9,634	3,792	12,394
Mississippi	38,135	1,353	592	1,520	10,514
North Carolina	130,085	3,280	359	5,115	38,970
Oklahoma	52,342	2,146	3,615	1,816	7,430
South Carolina	60,150	949	123	2,342	15,443
Tennessee	92,267	1,738	354	4,013	22,161
Texas	340,057	6,913	23,584	14,095	57,329
Virginia	136,497	1,811	1,187	9,013	21,894
West Virginia	27,922	251	3,397	1,335	4,352
Total	1,523,609	34,570	49,389	74,530	280,369

Gross State Product by Goods-Producing Industries: 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Total	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
West					
Alaska	19,582	534	5,984	1,347	942
Arizona	65,306	1,570	797	4,646	8,300
California	697,381	16,039	5,111	33,590	117,782
Colorado	66,180	1,957	1,193	2,788	8,680
Hawaii	25,755	507	8	2,237	1,095
Idaho	16,339	1,794	223	401	3,001
Kansas	48,829	2,501	671	1,765	9,041
Missouri	100,081	2,338	285	3,856	22,708
Montana	13,104	939	870	897	1,010
Nebraska	31,115	3,606	64	1,070	4,196
Nevada	27,960	282	1,307	2,886	1,140
New Mexico	25,414	651	2,526	1,457	1,687
North Dakota	11,231	1,117	503	515	675
Oregon	52,118	2,239	68	2,095	10,227
South Dakota	11,135	1,481	126	468	1,094
Utah	28,135	509	596	1,092	4,633
Washington	96,233	3,907	263	5,767	16,115
Wyoming	11,115	288	2,554	846	424
Total	1,347,013	42,259	23,149	67,723	212,750
Northeast	1,298,774	11,981	2,826	65,010	226,186
Midwest	995,275	24,672	4,888	40,461	246,694
Northeast and Midwest	2,294,049	36,653	7,714	105,471	472,880
South	1,523,609	34,570	49,389	74,530	280,369
West	1,347,013	42,259	23,149	67,723	212,750
South and West	2,870,622	76,829	72,538	142,253	493,119
U.S. Total[1]	5,164,671	113,482	80,252	247,724	965,999

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[1] U.S. and region levels shown here may differ slightly from actual levels because they are derived from rounded state data. U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product by Service-Producing Industries: 1989
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New England						
Connecticut	6,713	6,149	8,674	18,572	17,141	7,768
Maine	1,909	1,314	2,609	3,984	3,876	2,840
Massachusetts	10,064	10,789	13,894	24,317	36,302	13,419
New Hampshire	1,506	1,312	2,563	5,099	4,540	2,088
Rhode Island	1,178	1,165	2,020	3,350	4,032	2,168
Vermont	849	623	1,170	2,266	2,010	1,116
Total	22,219	21,352	30,930	57,588	67,901	29,399
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	1,238	770	1,213	2,651	2,450	1,623
Maryland	8,471	6,356	11,044	16,888	21,667	16,534
New Jersey	18,659	16,837	17,012	42,033	39,876	19,054
New York	37,197	33,046	35,432	102,055	99,289	48,506
Pennsylvania	22,526	14,140	21,036	36,905	46,608	22,261
Total	88,091	71,149	85,737	200,532	209,890	107,978
Midwest						
Illinois	25,842	20,635	23,202	44,608	49,710	23,207
Indiana	10,044	5,724	10,493	15,591	14,918	9,486
Iowa	4,152	3,390	4,563	9,511	7,786	5,264
Michigan	13,313	11,266	17,011	30,574	31,191	18,258
Minnesota	8,272	6,949	8,619	17,188	15,963	9,122
Ohio	18,643	13,364	19,531	34,143	35,889	20,191
Wisconsin	7,028	5,555	8,346	16,349	14,298	9,371
Total	87,294	66,883	91,765	167,964	169,755	94,899
South						
Alabama	7,236	3,928	5,955	9,561	10,073	10,230
Arkansas	4,217	1,938	3,545	5,230	5,011	3,863
District of Columbia	2,277	563	1,531	3,218	11,582	16,164
Florida	19,934	15,700	27,689	37,908	51,302	28,138
Georgia	14,158	11,595	12,624	19,776	21,158	16,351
Kentucky	5,852	3,159	5,949	10,172	8,883	7,698
Louisiana	8,908	4,355	6,677	11,996	12,201	7,990
Mississippi	3,532	1,915	3,648	5,328	4,683	5,051
North Carolina	11,042	7,830	12,777	17,889	17,107	15,716
Oklahoma	5,815	3,061	5,222	7,244	8,362	7,629
South Carolina	4,961	3,043	6,216	9,593	8,185	9,296
Tennessee	7,326	6,271	9,903	13,981	15,494	11,026
Texas	37,570	22,568	30,369	51,446	57,450	38,732
Virginia	12,091	7,014	12,463	22,086	24,182	24,756
West Virginia	3,625	1,260	2,405	4,523	3,788	2,987
Total	148,544	94,200	146,973	229,951	259,461	205,627

Gross State Product by Service-Producing Industries: 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
West						
Alaska	1,836	443	1,122	1,833	2,040	3,502
Arizona	6,024	3,443	7,360	11,442	12,711	9,013
California	48,852	46,325	66,213	139,138	146,121	78,212
Colorado	7,252	4,085	6,920	10,267	13,615	9,424
Hawaii	2,530	1,054	2,993	4,333	5,598	5,401
Idaho	1,606	892	1,603	2,299	2,577	1,942
Kansas	5 907	3,078	4,527	7,970	7,362	6,006
Missouri	10,981	6,878	9,870	15,198	17,953	10,013
Montana	1,473	677	1,162	2,160	2,100	1,815
Nebraska	3,060	2,113	2,728	5,363	4,790	4,124
Nevada	2,393	1,077	2,658	3,816	9,605	2,798
New Mexico	2,548	1,040	2,460	3,970	4,572	4,504
North Dakota	1,281	887	1,028	2,103	1,680	1,441
Oregon	5,000	3,802	4,737	8,787	9,008	6,155
South Dakota	1,028	705	1,168	1,860	1,737	1,469
Utah	3,499	1,766	2,665	4,096	4,910	4,368
Washington	7,872	7,282	10,617	14,134	16,105	14,170
Wyoming	1,574	336	744	1,848	1,048	1,453
Total	114,716	85,883	130,575	240,617	263,532	165,810
Northeast	110,310	92,501	116,667	258,120	277,791	137,377
Midwest	87,294	66,883	91,765	167,964	169,755	94,899
Northeast and Midwest	197,604	159,384	208,432	426,084	447,546	232,276
South	148,544	94,200	146,973	229,951	259,461	205,627
West	114,716	85,883	130,575	240,617	263,532	165,810
South and West	263,260	180,083	277,548	470,568	522,993	371,437
U.S. Total[1]	460,864	339,467	485,980	896,652	970,539	603,713

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[1] U.S. and region levels shown here may differ slightly from actual levels because they are derived from rounded state data. U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Growth in Gross State Product in Selected Industries: 1979-1989[1]
(in percent)

State or Region	Change in Total GSP[2]	Change in Construction Output	Change in Manufacturing Output[2]	Change in TCPU[3] Output
New England				
Connecticut	52	67	33	63
Maine	53	101	41	48
Massachusetts	53	105	51	35
New Hampshire	92	47	119	67
Rhode Island	35	19	20	32
Vermont	60	95	59	49
Total	54	82	47	46
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	42	3	40	36
Maryland	44	50	21	54
New Jersey	53	76	28	45
New York	33	78	13	18
Pennsylvania	21	7	8	22
Total	35	51	16	27
Midwest				
Illinois	20	2	11	32
Indiana	18	-1	12	29
Iowa	7	-38	23	13
Michigan	10	-12	-1	10
Minnesota	36	-16	67	37
Ohio	17	-15	12	14
Wisconsin	24	-18	31	25
Total	18	-10	14	23
South				
Alabama	32	-23	39	54
Arkansas	28	-24	44	70
District of Columbia	23	89	31	23
Florida	62	51	83	54
Georgia	58	41	44	74
Kentucky	23	-9	13	39
Louisiana	-9	-43	20	21
Mississippi	21	-30	61	46
North Carolina	44	24	30	61
Oklahoma	2	-44	31	32
South Carolina	52	23	51	65
Tennessee	40	10	44	62
Texas	19	-36	38	50
Virginia	52	58	25	70
West Virginia	8	-40	-15	8
Total	31	-2	37	51

Growth in Gross State Product in Selected Industries: 1979-1989[1] (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	Change in Total GSP[2]	Change in Construction Output	Change in Manufacturing Output[2]	Change in TCPU[3] Output
West				
Alaska	51	-12	38	31
Arizona	52	-6	77	62
California	51	22	74	47
Colorado	26	-35	58	54
Hawaii	35	48	39	43
Idaho	22	-57	63	43
Kansas	17	-28	28	47
Missouri	23	-13	34	34
Montana	-1	-34	-7	20
Nebraska	19	-22	28	31
Nevada	60	59	60	71
New Mexico	9	-16	68	36
North Dakota	-5	-53	40	40
Oregon	16	-30	16	28
South Dakota	7	-30	45	14
Utah	33	-37	72	62
Washington	26	-17	27	40
Wyoming	-14	-50	-7	48
Total	37	-2	56	44
Northeast	39	58	23	30
Midwest	18	-10	14	23
Northeast and Midwest	29	22	18	27
South	31	-2	37	51
West	37	-2	56	44
South and West	34	-2	45	48
U.S. Total[4]	31	7	30	38

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[1] Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[2] Government estimates overstate growth in manufacturing output because the adjustments made to account for inflation reflect 1982 price levels and consequently miss decreases throughout the 1980s in the price of output from computer makers. This problem means that the overal GSP growth is somewhat overstated also.

[3] Transportation, communications and public utilities.

[4] U.S. and regional levels shown here may differ slightly from actual levels because they are derived from rounded state data. U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

Growth in Gross State Product in Selected Industries: 1979-1989[1] (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	Change in Wholesale Trade Output	Change in Retail Trade Output	Change in FIRE[2] Output	Change in Services Output	Change in Government Output
New England					
Connecticut	88	78	56	66	14
Maine	79	76	50	59	21
Massachusetts	95	70	38	71	9
New Hampshire	119	105	94	100	25
Rhode Island	57	61	40	52	9
Vermont	91	75	74	57	26
Total	91	75	49	69	13
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	54	50	67	58	11
Maryland	79	64	44	69	12
New Jersey	97	61	70	74	15
New York	42	44	41	45	19
Pennsylvania	48	32	23	42	3
Total	57	46	43	51	14
Midwest					
Illinois	44	23	18	37	0
Indiana	36	23	14	33	8
Iowa	18	9	-5	15	0
Michigan	46	20	19	29	-4
Minnesota	39	36	29	44	12
Ohio	39	25	24	30	8
Wisconsin	48	25	21	28	10
Total	41	23	19	32	4
South					
Alabama	40	33	26	47	10
Arkansas	34	30	19	27	7
District of Columbia	-1	26	-4	43	13
Florida	93	85	33	83	39
Georgia	90	67	64	79	23
Kentucky	36	25	29	34	7
Louisiana	10	11	-15	22	0
Mississippi	29	18	11	17	6
North Carolina	74	64	58	59	24
Oklahoma	16	18	-9	23	6
South Carolina	57	65	83	63	23
Tennessee	52	46	46	54	6
Texas	42	35	20	49	24
Virginia	85	67	65	82	23
West Virginia	13	5	7	13	-6
Total	55	47	30	55	19

Growth in Gross State Product in Selected Industries: 1979-1989[1] (continued)
(in percent)

State or Region	Change in Wholesale Trade Output	Change in Retail Trade Output	Change in FIRE[2] Output	Change in Services Output	Change in Government Output
West					
Alaska	40	32	-30	31	10
Arizona	92	59	42	78	32
California	77	48	49	59	20
Colorado	42	27	3	48	12
Hawaii	57	61	14	54	11
Idaho	25	20	-10	15	-1
Kansas	29	26	9	28	14
Missouri	32	30	10	38	8
Montana	7	2	-10	9	-7
Nebraska	24	12	1	25	7
Nevada	121	61	31	53	32
New Mexico	39	35	-5	42	11
North Dakota	13	7	-12	11	-5
Oregon	41	19	3	30	1
South Dakota	17	10	-9	17	1
Utah	47	36	12	55	20
Washington	52	46	9	36	15
Wyoming	-13	-18	-10	-11	13
Total	58	40	28	50	16
Northeast	63	53	44	55	14
Midwest	41	23	19	32	4
Northeast and Midwest	53	38	33	46	9
South	55	47	30	55	19
West	58	40	28	50	16
South and West	56	44	29	52	17
U.S. Total[3]	55	41	31	49	14

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[1] Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[2] Finance, insurance and real estate.

[3] U.S. and regional levels shown here may differ slightly from actual levels because they are derived from rounded state data. U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Number of Business Establishments in Goods-Producing Industries: 1989

State or Region	Total Business Establishments[1]	Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
New England					
Connecticut	94,178	1,621	116	11,066	6,545
Maine	35,695	528	35	4,742	2,142
Massachusetts	162,431	2,549	115	17,642	10,736
New Hampshire	34,516	511	52	4,826	2,264
Rhode Island	28,191	429	24	3,389	2,719
Vermont	20,000	290	45	2,890	1,224
Total	375,011	5,928	387	44,555	25,630
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	18,036	225	17	2,107	679
Maryland	112,320	1,603	122	13,723	4,217
New Jersey	214,036	3,410	158	22,147	13,919
New York	466,706	4,680	457	38,755	27,813
Pennsylvania	277,003	3,238	1,261	26,373	17,641
Total	1,088,101	13,156	2,015	103,105	64,269
Midwest					
Illinois	268,197	2,884	856	22,118	18,142
Indiana	126,098	1,473	426	11,390	8,763
Iowa	72,232	937	187	5,542	3,507
Michigan	206,922	2,457	516	18,202	15,805
Minnesota	110,091	1,153	145	9,742	7,151
Ohio	246,449	3,189	1,114	21,370	17,395
Wisconsin	120,211	1,373	167	11,047	9,230
Total	1,150,200	13,466	3,411	99,411	79,993
South					
Alabama	86,103	970	302	7,008	5,836
Arkansas	52,799	697	329	3,953	3,369
District of Columbia	19,978	44	21	426	465
Florida	354,729	5,676	343	33,775	15,365
Georgia	155,786	1,830	204	13,473	9,029
Kentucky	78,141	819	1,226	6,520	3,818
Louisiana	88,129	947	1,659	5,774	3,636
Mississippi	52,397	614	433	3,626	3,318
North Carolina	162,029	2,214	198	17,860	11,234
Oklahoma	73,914	825	2,593	4,875	3,664
South Carolina	78,093	1,020	91	7,617	4,540
Tennessee	112,337	1,128	307	8,779	6,943
Texas	388,796	4,583	7,182	26,805	19,529
Virginia	147,000	1,867	642	17,491	6,127
West Virginia	37,457	260	1,162	2,941	1,633
Total	1,887,688	23,494	16,692	160,923	98,506

Number of Business Establishments in Goods-Producing Industries: 1989 (continued)

State or Region	Total Business Establishments[1]	Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
West					
Alaska	14,888	320	146	1,357	443
Arizona	85,877	1,479	235	8,166	4,177
California	733,755	10,577	1,279	60,725	48,880
Colorado	95,055	1,305	1,140	7,975	4,631
Hawaii	28,443	253	7	2,080	971
Idaho	25,523	424	114	2,215	1,570
Kansas	65,692	889	1,087	5,446	3,186
Missouri	128,670	1,496	315	11,325	7,354
Montana	24,779	346	303	1,942	1,213
Nebraska	43,302	763	170	3,839	1,827
Nevada	28,771	423	260	2,781	1,029
New Mexico	35,376	356	606	3,500	1,313
North Dakota	19,015	214	246	1,640	610
Oregon	79,834	1,437	142	6,707	6,359
South Dakota	20,062	272	62	1,617	786
Utah	35,855	330	331	3,424	2,106
Washington	127,000	2,348	184	12,868	7,812
Wyoming	14,516	185	610	1,325	501
Total	1,606,413	23,417	7,237	138,932	94,768
Northeast	1,463,112	19,084	2,402	147,660	89,899
Midwest	1,150,200	13,466	3,411	99,411	79,993
Northeast and Midwest	2,613,312	32,550	5,813	247,071	169,892
South	1,887,688	23,494	16,692	160,923	98,506
West	1,606,413	23,417	7,237	138,932	94,768
South and West	3,494,101	46,911	23,929	299,855	193,274
U.S. Total[2]	6,107,413	79,461	29,742	546,926	363,166

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[1] Number active in mid-March 1989. An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted. A company or enterprise may include several establishments.

[2] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, data tape, file 1B, Washington, D.C., January 1992.

Number of Business Establishments in Service-Producing Industries: 1989[1]

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services
New England					
Connecticut	2,767	6,114	21,732	8,008	30,913
Maine	1,519	1,848	9,256	2,401	10,552
Massachusetts	5,555	10,912	39,325	12,379	53,859
New Hampshire	1,157	1,984	8,486	2,498	10,332
Rhode Island	829	1,679	6,744	1,886	8,775
Vermont	746	993	5,040	1,396	5,820
Total	12,573	23,530	90,583	28,568	120,251
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	663	994	4,578	1,842	5,665
Maryland	3,938	6,692	27,498	10,007	38,437
New Jersey	9,083	17,307	48,864	17,397	68,650
New York	16,646	40,345	109,846	48,839	149,598
Pennsylvania	9,744	19,469	70,986	21,028	92,087
Total	40,074	84,807	261,772	99,113	354,437
Midwest					
Illinois	10,555	23,544	63,856	24,311	86,980
Indiana	4,802	9,540	32,880	9,847	39,931
Iowa	3,513	6,804	19,414	6,108	22,192
Michigan	6,407	14,630	53,107	15,105	68,238
Minnesota	4,551	9,433	26,837	9,203	34,934
Ohio	8,233	18,237	62,379	20,399	80,513
Wisconsin	5,504	8,672	31,375	9,433	36,686
Total	43,565	90,860	289,848	94,406	369,474
South					
Alabama	3,393	6,556	23,767	6,884	26,190
Arkansas	2,585	3,925	14,652	3,856	16,091
District of Columbia	714	547	3,878	2,482	10,228
Florida	10,613	25,461	84,678	34,232	115,337
Georgia	5,299	13,400	39,907	13,153	47,709
Kentucky	3,569	5,535	21,547	5,687	24,167
Louisiana	4,177	7,092	22,615	8,045	29,342
Mississippi	2,484	3,635	15,255	4,566	15,257
North Carolina	5,397	12,118	43,355	12,682	47,368
Oklahoma	2,803	5,610	19,093	6,047	23,689
South Carolina	2,390	5,131	21,724	6,137	23,706
Tennessee	4,221	8,729	29,734	9,356	36,098
Texas	15,014	33,453	96,155	33,240	125,714
Virginia	5,483	8,634	36,195	13,254	48,639
West Virginia	1,766	2,416	10,490	2,597	11,990
Total	69,908	142,242	483,045	162,218	601,525

Number of Business Establishments in Service-Producing Industries: 1989[1] (continued)

State or Region	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services
West					
Alaska	1,101	720	3,317	959	4,994
Arizona	2,771	5,765	20,361	7,990	29,043
California	24,043	53,434	158,809	69,706	251,156
Colorado	3,459	6,807	21,678	8,908	32,847
Hawaii	1,194	1,965	7,280	3,513	8,950
Idaho	1,249	2,046	6,457	1,987	7,502
Kansas	3,221	5,575	16,602	5,515	20,231
Missouri	5,541	10,467	32,233	10,611	41,199
Montana	1,420	1,715	6,449	1,915	7,758
Nebraska	2,122	3,820	11,323	3,697	13,261
Nevada	1,038	1,671	6,807	2,753	9,772
New Mexico	1,324	2,302	8,844	2,906	11,561
North Dakota	1,135	1,967	4,925	1,708	5,455
Oregon	3,522	5,770	18,695	6,290	25,132
South Dakota	1,159	1,674	5,344	1,686	5,999
Utah	1,398	2,883	8,287	3,202	11,381
Washington	5,027	9,146	28,810	10,618	40,840
Wyoming	775	939	3,490	989	4,518
Total	61,499	118,666	369,711	144,953	531,599
Northeast	52,647	108,337	352,355	127,681	474,688
Midwest	43,565	90,860	289,848	94,406	369,474
Northeast and Midwest	96,212	199,197	642,203	222,087	844,162
South	69,908	142,242	483,045	162,218	601,525
West	61,499	118,666	369,711	144,953	531,599
South and West	131,407	260,908	852,756	307,171	1,133,124
U.S. Total[2]	227,619	460,105	1,494,959	529,258	1,977,286

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[1] Number active in mid-March 1989. An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted. A company or enterprise may include several establishments.

[2] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, data tape, file 1B, Washington, D.C., January 1992.

Income and Poverty Levels: 1980-1990
(in dollars)

State or Region	1990 Per-Capita Personal Income[1]	Percent Change in Per-Capita Personal Income 1980-1990[2]	Median Income for 4-person Families 1990[3]	Percent Change in Median Income for 4-person Family 1980-1990[2]	1990 Census Poverty Rate[4]
New England					
Connecticut	25,395	32.1	53,931	19.8	6.8
Maine	17,183	31.7	38,848	15.4	10.8
Massachusetts	22,555	33.9	52,171	24.6	8.9
New Hampshire	20,773	33.7	49,088	31.3	6.4
Rhode Island	18,809	24.5	44,598	16.4	9.6
Vermont	17,506	28.6	41,312	19.6	9.9
Total/Average	22,111	32.2	NA	NA	8.4
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	20,095	23.5	46,524	15.1	8.7
Maryland	21,857	27.6	53,385	22.8	8.3
New Jersey	24,881	35.5	56,436	28.0	7.6
New York	22,129	30.1	44,200	13.8	13.0
Pennsylvania	18,679	19.0	40,892	3.8	11.1
Total/Average	21,635	28.1	NA	NA	10.9
Midwest					
Illinois	20,433	18.8	44,220	6.3	11.9
Indiana	16,921	15.3	39,700	4.0	10.7
Iowa	17,301	14.3	38,090	-1.0	11.5
Michigan	18,378	13.9	43,545	8.3	13.1
Minnesota	18,731	17.3	43,031	6.8	10.2
Ohio	17,568	13.9	42,821	8.4	12.5
Wisconsin	17,590	12.6	43,182	8.6	10.7
Total/Average	18,436	15.6	NA	NA	11.8
South					
Alabama	14,998	22.7	35,937	2.8	18.3
Arkansas	14,176	19.7	31,913	3.4	19.1
District of Columbia	23,603	20.7	38,824	-4.0	16.9
Florida	18,539	19.6	38,438	13.4	12.7
Georgia	17,045	28.7	41,184	2.6	14.7
Kentucky	14,992	17.8	36,348	9.3	19.0
Louisiana	14,528	5.4	36,510	-3.0	23.6
Mississippi	12,830	16.7	30,242	-8.2	25.2
North Carolina	16,266	28.1	39,718	11.7	13.0
Oklahoma	15,451	3.6	34,141	-4.7	16.7
South Carolina	15,141	25.7	38,797	25.8	15.4
Tennessee	15,868	24.5	34,279	4.3	15.7
Texas	16,717	7.5	37,789	-1.0	18.1
Virginia	19,701	26.3	44,597	10.9	10.2
West Virginia	13,744	9.4	33,666	-0.1	19.7
Total/Average	16,624	18.1	NA	NA	16.2

Income and Poverty Levels: 1980-1990 (continued)
(in dollars)

State or Region	1990 Per-Capita Personal Income[1]	Percent Change in Per-Capita Personal Income 1980-1990[2]	Median Income for 4-person Families 1990[3]	Percent Change in Median Income for 4-person Family 1980-1990[2]	1990 Census Poverty Rate[4]
West					
Alaska	21,646	-1.4	51,538	-0.8	9.0
Arizona	16,006	10.0	38,799	2.6	15.7
California	20,689	12.4	45,184	9.2	12.5
Colorado	18,860	12.1	41,803	1.5	11.7
Hawaii	20,361	20.8	50,234	15.0	8.3
Idaho	15,250	12.1	34,091	1.1	13.3
Kansas	18,104	14.8	40,576	9.6	11.5
Missouri	17,479	18.5	39,766	6.7	13.3
Montana	15,304	8.1	35,105	-5.7	16.1
Nebraska	17,490	18.8	39,644	8.9	11.2
Nevada	19,049	5.1	41,629	4.1	10.2
New Mexico	14,254	9.9	32,941	1.5	20.6
North Dakota	15,355	13.3	36,127	1.5	14.4
Oregon	17,182	9.7	39,653	7.7	12.4
South Dakota	15,890	21.8	34,632	5.3	15.9
Utah	13,985	10.8	38,632	7.2	11.4
Washington	18,777	10.3	44,306	7.4	10.9
Wyoming	16,283	-9.5	36,796	-10.3	11.9
Total/Average	19,024	13.0	NA	NA	12.6
Northeast	21,752	29.0	NA	NA	10.3
Midwest	18,436	15.6	NA	NA	11.8
Northeast and Midwest	20,206	23.0	NA	NA	11.0
South	16,624	18.1	NA	NA	16.2
West	19,024	13.0	NA	NA	12.6
South and West	17,684	15.9	NA	NA	14.6
U.S. Total/Average[5]	18,696	18.8	41,451	7.3	13.1

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[1] Per-capita income levels from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business," April 1992, pp. 75 and 77. Regional levels estimated from rounded state values and 1990 census counts.

[2] For calculation of percent changes, 1980 levels were adjusted for inflation to 1990 equivalents using the Consumer Price Index weighted at 1982-84=100.

[3] Levels for the median income of four-person families from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, as published in *Federal Register*, February 26, 1992, p. 6615.

[4] Poverty rates from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, unpublished 1990 census data.

[5] U.S. totals do not include Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Average Annual Wages Per Employee: 1980-1990[1]

State or Region	Annual Wages for All Industries 1990	Percent Change in All Wages 1980-1990[2]	Annual Wages for Manufacturing 1990	Percent Change in Manufacturing Wages 1980-1990[2]	Annual Wages for Service Industry 1990[3]	Percent Change in Services Wages 1980-1990[2]
New England						
Connecticut	28,995	21.8	35,713	20.3	25,668	34.2
Maine	20,154	9.5	24,839	14.4	18,423	22.9
Massachusetts	26,689	21.8	32,827	25.8	25,645	36.0
New Hampshire	22,609	15.2	29,578	28.9	20,934	28.8
Rhode Island	22,388	12.6	24,520	13.9	20,218	23.3
Vermont	20,532	9.3	28,187	15.6	17,504	22.9
Total/Average	25,858	19.1	31,828	21.9	24,115	32.7
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	24,423	0.9	37,879	4.9	20,199	16.1
Maryland	24,730	12.0	30,496	8.7	23,608	17.6
New Jersey	28,449	18.0	34,197	19.9	26,534	26.7
New York	28,873	16.0	32,756	11.9	25,877	22.0
Pennsylvania	23,457	2.8	28,459	1.7	21,830	18.9
Total/Average	26,828	12.3	31,556	9.8	24,616	21.4
Midwest						
Illinois	25,312	1.3	30,674	1.3	23,100	10.6
Indiana	21,699	-5.2	29,184	-4.0	18,149	9.8
Iowa	19,224	-7.7	26,205	-11.5	15,773	4.6
Michigan	25,376	-5.0	36,201	-1.2	21,717	3.4
Minnesota	23,126	4.9	30,103	7.0	19,674	17.6
Ohio	22,843	-4.1	30,919	-0.9	19,866	9.2
Wisconsin	21,101	-3.0	27,256	-3.3	17,874	7.6
Total/Average	23,408	-2.3	30,949	-1.1	20,433	9.2
South						
Alabama	20,468	-0.1	22,626	-1.4	19,648	16.2
Arkansas	18,204	-2.0	20,221	-0.9	16,424	5.4
District of Columbia	33,717	12.4	40,686	16.2	32,114	26.5
Florida	21,032	4.8	25,666	8.5	20,906	12.6
Georgia	22,114	7.9	23,414	8.7	21,528	21.8
Kentucky	19,947	-5.9	25,841	0.0	17,148	6.5
Louisiana	20,646	-9.5	28,511	-2.6	19,052	5.2
Mississippi	17,718	-1.7	19,395	-0.4	16,423	9.4
North Carolina	20,220	6.5	22,305	10.8	18,901	12.0
Oklahoma	20,288	-8.4	25,693	-1.4	17,813	1.1
South Carolina	19,669	3.8	23,347	10.0	17,259	12.6
Tennessee	20,611	2.5	23,346	5.5	19,654	11.7
Texas	22,700	-1.7	28,399	3.0	21,096	9.4
Virginia	22,750	8.3	25,347	10.1	22,379	21.4
West Virginia	20,715	-9.7	27,956	-5.6	17,386	4.6
Total/Average	21,420	1.1	24,538	4.2	20,521	12.6

Average Annual Wages Per Employee: 1980-1990[1] (continued)

State or Region	Annual Wages for All Industries 1990	Percent Change in All Wages 1980-1990[2]	Annual Wages for Manufacturing 1990	Percent Change in Manufacturing Wages 1980-1990[2]	Annual Wages for Service Industry 1990[3]	Percent Change in Services Wages 1980-1990[2]
West						
Alaska	29,946	-19.0	28,037	-19.1	22,828	-16.8
Arizona	21,443	-2.1	29,090	4.6	19,921	10.4
California	26,180	7.4	31,890	10.6	25,433	16.9
Colorado	22,908	-0.8	30,553	6.6	20,793	10.5
Hawaii	23,167	8.2	24,308	6.7	21,562	19.6
Idaho	18,991	-6.3	24,481	-3.2	18,475	-0.5
Kansas	20,238	-2.4	26,343	-0.1	18,038	7.6
Missouri	21,716	-0.2	27,416	3.0	19,291	11.9
Montana	17,895	-11.7	23,494	-13.0	15,399	1.5
Nebraska	18,577	-4.2	22,629	-9.3	16,810	9.2
Nevada	22,358	-0.6	25,662	-1.4	20,811	1.3
New Mexico	19,347	-7.1	22,780	6.7	19,692	6.1
North Dakota	17,626	-9.4	20,888	-7.9	16,198	3.8
Oregon	21,332	-5.8	26,799	-8.0	18,756	6.2
South Dakota	16,430	-6.7	18,970	-14.7	14,984	9.7
Utah	20,074	-6.8	24,802	-0.4	18,247	2.4
Washington	22,646	-8.8	31,662	-4.5	19,046	-2.6
Wyoming	20,049	-19.2	23,268	-11.1	14,882	-12.7
Total/Average	23,665	1.8	29,782	5.0	22,270	12.2
Northeast	26,589	13.9	31,634	13.0	24,492	23.9
Midwest	23,408	-2.3	30,949	-1.1	20,433	9.2
Northeast and Midwest	25,123	6.3	31,268	5.5	22,785	17.9
South	21,420	1.1	24,538	4.2	20,521	12.6
West	23,665	1.8	29,782	5.0	22,270	12.2
South and West	22,433	1.4	26,719	4.8	21,362	12.3
U.S. Total/Average[4]	23,602	3.5	28,881	4.4	22,006	14.8

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[1] U.S. and regional totals exclude shielded data. Average annual wages per employee are calculated from total annual wages and annual average employment. Annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers and the number of workers in high-paying and low-paying occupations. These factors affect pay levels from state to state and industry to industry.

[2] For calculation of percent changes, 1980 wages were adjusted for inflation to 1990 equivalents using the Consumer Price Index weighted at 1982-84=100.

[3] The services industry includes a wide-range of businesses within the service-producing sector, including those involved in health care, legal services, amusement services, lodging, cleaning, advertising, auto repair and engineering.

[4] U.S. totals do not include the Puerto Rico or the territories. All regional levels were calculated from rounded data.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Average 1990* (Washington, D.C., November 1991), Tables 3, 5-8, pp. 27, 29-525; and *Employment and Wages: Annual Average 1980* (Washington, D.C., September 1983), Tables D1, D-2, D-3, D-4 and D-5, pp. 11-12, 55-127, 145-172.

Federal Expenditures: Fiscal 1991[1]

State or Region	Total Federal Expenditures (in millions of dollars)	Total Per-Capita Expenditures (in dollars)	Rank for Total Per-Capita Expenditures	State Per-Capita Level as Percent of U.S. Per-Capita Level[2]	Dollar Difference for Total If State Per-Capita Amount Had Equaled U.S. Amount (in millions)
New England					
Connecticut	16,460	5,001	9	121	-2,810
Maine	5,601	4,535	13	109	-479
Massachusetts	31,449	5,245	6	126	-6,581
New Hampshire	3,874	3,506	45	85	709
Rhode Island	4,604	4,585	12	111	-440
Vermont	1,930	3,404	47	82	422
Total	63,918	4,843	--	117	-9,179
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	2,435	3,581	42	86	385
Maryland	29,507	6,071	3	146	-9,350
New Jersey	30,862	3,977	32	96	1,323
New York	76,790	4,252	18	103	-1,895
Pennsylvania	49,463	4,135	26	100	145
Total	189,056	4,364	--	105	-9,392
Midwest					
Illinois	40,767	3,532	44	85	7,107
Indiana	18,806	3,352	49	81	4,462
Iowa	10,306	3,687	40	89	1,286
Michigan	31,565	3,369	48	81	7,289
Minnesota	16,366	3,693	39	89	2,016
Ohio	41,414	3,786	36	91	3,955
Wisconsin	16,246	3,279	50	79	4,305
Total	175,470	3,535	--	85	30,419
South					
Alabama	18,464	4,516	14	109	-1,505
Arkansas	9,053	3,817	35	92	784
Florida	56,276	4,239	20	102	-1,210
Georgia	23,739	3,584	41	86	3,730
Kentucky	15,231	4,102	29	99	169
Louisiana	16,270	3,827	34	92	1,365
Mississippi	11,240	4,336	16	105	-490
North Carolina	23,243	3,450	46	83	4,699
Oklahoma	12,973	4,086	30	99	195
South Carolina	14,907	4,187	24	101	-142
Tennessee	20,890	4,218	21	102	-348
Texas	64,472	3,716	38	90	7,483
Virginia	38,674	6,152	2	148	-12,603
West Virginia	7,465	4,145	25	100	4
Total	332,898	4,121	--	99	2,131

Federal Expenditures: Fiscal 1991[1] (continued)

State or Region	Total Federal Expenditures (in millions of dollars)	Total Per-Capita Expenditures (in dollars)	Rank for Total Per-Capita Expenditures	State Per-Capita Level as Percent of U.S. Per-Capita Level[2]	Dollar Difference for Total If State Per-Capita Amount Had Equaled U.S. Amount (in millions)
West					
Alaska	3,655	6,412	1	155	-1,291
Arizona	15,491	4,131	27	100	62
California	127,684	4,203	23	101	-1,684
Colorado	16,474	4,878	10	118	-2,468
Hawaii	6,162	5,429	5	131	-1,454
Idaho	4,287	4,126	28	99	23
Kansas	10,519	4,216	22	102	-171
Missouri	26,410	5,120	8	123	-5,017
Montana	3,743	4,632	11	112	-392
Nebraska	6,419	4,029	31	97	188
Nevada	4,922	3,833	33	92	404
New Mexico	9,338	6,032	4	145	-2,918
North Dakota	3,253	5,124	7	124	-620
Oregon	10,457	3,579	43	86	1,662
South Dakota	3,106	4,418	15	107	-190
Utah	6,694	3,782	37	91	647
Washington	21,529	4,290	17	103	-717
Wyoming	1,951	4,241	19	102	-43
Total	282,093	4,364		105	-13,979
Northeast	252,974	4,476	--	108	-18,571
Midwest	175,470	3,535	--	85	30,419
Northeast and Midwest	428,445	4,036	--	97	11,848
South	332,898	4,121	--	99	2,131
West	282,093	4,364	--	105	-13,979
South and West	614,992	4,229	--	102	-11,848
U.S. Total[3]	1,043,436	4,147	--	100	0

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[1] Federal expenditures by state do not include dollars that could not be distributed by state or that were unavailable. Such amounts include interest on the federal debt, international payments and foreign aid, current operational expenses not included under salaries or procurement, expenditures for selected agencies, and foreign outlays.

[2] Percent columns show per-capita federal expenditures for states and regions as percentages of the U.S. level for per-capita federal expenditures. At less than 100 percent, the state per-capita level lagged behind the U.S. per-capita level. At more than 100 percent, the state level exceeded the national level.

[3] U.S. totals do not include funds for the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the territories. The District of Columbia is excluded to avoid overstating federal expenditures by state for the South.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1991* (Washington, D.C., March 1992).

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